



The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1903.

Notes of the Month.

At a meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund, held on November 13, Sir John Evans in the chair, after Professor Petrie had described the work at Abydos, Dr. Grenfell remarked that they had discovered a rich Ptolemaic necropolis at Hibeh, about 100 miles south of Cairo, and among the finds they had come upon fresh 'Logia,' all of them being prefaced with the words, 'Jesus saith,' and many of these sayings were new. The ends of the lines, he regretted to say, were lost throughout. The interpretation of the text showed that they were words which Jesus spoke to Thomas and, perhaps, another disciple. One saying was, 'Let not him that seeketh cease from his search until he find, and when he finds he shall wonder: wondering he shall reach the Kingdom (of Heaven), and when he reaches the Kingdom he shall have rest.' There were other sayings—the answers of Christ to questions put to Him by His disciples. He was of opinion that the fragments were part of the same collection of sayings already published. They were of enormous interest, because they disclosed variations from the accepted texts. One variant was of especial value. The verse in Luke xi. 52 read: 'Woe unto you lawyers, for ye have taken away (or ye have hidden) the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered.' The papyrus had: "Ye have hidden the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and to them that were entering ye did not open." One papyrus

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was an interesting memorial of the Decian persecution of Christians in A.D. 250, and there was one of the declarations which suspected Christians had to make, showing that they had sacrificed at the pagan altars.

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All lovers of the engraver's art should see the very interesting show at the gallery of Messrs. Vicars in Old Bond Street, where is gathered what is practically a complete set of Samuel Cousins's mezzotints. The greatness of Cousins as an engraver is indisputable, and this admirable show will enhance his reputation. It includes not only all his known plates, but some others which have not hitherto been recorded in the lists of his works.

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The work on the excavations at Silchester closed for the season at the end of October. Wet weather considerably interfered with the operations, but some most interesting discoveries were made, particularly the public baths of the city, including the apodyterium, or undressing room, etc.; the frigidarium, with its cold bath; the tepidarium, sudatorium, and caldarium, all complete, except for the floors. Five small houses of the usual type were also found, and various objects of bronze, iron, pottery, etc., including a small altar, uninscribed, the first found on the site. The committee gave the usual supper to the men and others connected with the work. Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., took the chair.

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The Clarendon Press announces for early publication Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, with illustrations by George Cruikshank. These drawings, twenty-five in number, were made on wood presumably in the fifties, and have not previously been published. The complete list is as follows:

PART I.—Christian breaks out with a lamentable cry; Christian flies from the City of Destruction; Help lifts Christian out of the Slough of Despond; Evangelist finds Christian under Mount Sinai; Christian at the Wicket-Gate; The Dusty Parlour in the Interpreter's House; Christian loses his Burden at the Cross; Christian receives his Roll; Christian passes the Lions in the way; Apollyon falls upon Christian; The

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Flight of Apollyon; The Valley of the Shadow of Death; Christian passes by Giant Pope; Vanity Fair; The Cruel Death of Faithful; The Pilgrims see a strange Monument; Giant Despair beats his Prisoners; Christian and Hopeful in the King's Vineyards; The Pilgrims passing through the River of Death.

PART II.—Christiana instructed by Secret; Mercy at the Gate; The fight betwixt Grim and Great-heart; The Monument of Christian's Victory; Giant Slay-good assaulted and slain; Giant Despair slain and Doubting Castle demolished.

We record with deep regret the death, on October 26, at Cirencester, of Mr. Wilfred J. Cripps, C.B., F.S.A., who was well-known as the leading authority on old English plate and cognate subjects. His *Old English Plate*, first issued in 1878, and many times reprinted, is the indispensable companion of collectors and dealers. It includes 2,600 facsimiles of plate-marks. Mr. Cripps also issued *Old French Plate* in 1880, and *Corporation and College Plate* in 1881.

Dr. Hume Brown, Fraser Professor of Ancient Scottish History and Palæography, delivered the first Rhind lecture of the season at Edinburgh on November 9, the subject of the course being "Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary." Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance; but to many of those present the lecturer was, unfortunately, inaudible. Among the distinctive features of Scotland at the period named, Dr. Brown mentioned the general absence of timber—Sir Anthony Weldon declared in 1617 that Judas could not have found a tree in Scotland on which to hang himself—the numerous mosses, lochans, and even lochs which have long since disappeared, and the total absence of enclosures or fences throughout the length and breadth of the country. But we should be greatly mistaken if we imagined the Scotland of Queen Mary to have been a land of swamps and stony wildernesses, which knew not the diligent hand of man. Even by the reign of David I. we know that the process of bringing the land under cultivation had been strenuously begun, and from his day

onward legislation and private enterprise had gone hand in hand in prosecuting the good work. "It was unlucky for Scotland," said Dr. Brown, "that some of its most productive districts adjoined its 'old enemy of England,'" and he proceeded to enumerate and describe the parts of the country which were remarkable for high cultivation and great fecundity of soil. The second lecture, delivered on November 11, dealt with the condition of the Scottish towns and villages and highways in the sixteenth century.

The *Builder* of October 31 contained an article of considerable interest to ecclesiologists on the Church of St. Michael, Braintree, which has suffered more than one drastic "restoration." "The north chapel," says the writer, "opening into the chancel, at the east end of the north aisle, was built between 1380 and 1404, as is known from three most beautiful heraldic bosses taken down from its roof at one of the unhappy restorations, and now carefully preserved at the vicarage. These oak carvings possess so high an artistic merit that the South Kensington authorities have recently had casts taken from them for the Victoria and Albert Museum, and they were exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries in 1895. In each case the shield is surrounded by admirably treated vine trails. One of the bosses is charged with a chevron with a label of three points, which are probably intended for the arms of Hanningfield; another bears on a bend doubly cotted three eagles displayed, for Badewe; and the third seven masles conjoined within a bordure, the arms of Robert de Braybrooke, Bishop of London from 1381 to 1404. This north chapel was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and was a chantry foundation."

Fifty prehistoric dwellings with ovens, broken pots, stone implements, etc., have been discovered at Biesdorf and Kaulsdorf, on the Wuhle River, near Berlin. From the character and ornamentation of the relics, it is supposed that they date from the sixth century B.C. The cemetery, which was doubtless in the neighbourhood, has not yet been found. Near the neighbouring village of Mahlsdorf, a cemetery for the ashes of cremated bodies has been opened,

and a number of urns were discovered, containing ornaments made partly of iron alone, and partly of iron and bronze. Twenty urns in all, together with their contents, have so far been dug up and placed in the Märkische Museum.

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A British Numismatic Society is being formed for the study of the coins, medals, and tokens of the English-speaking race throughout the world. Included in the subjects to be considered are the various series of the Ancient Britons, Romano-Britons, Anglo-Saxons, Normans, English, Welsh, Scots, Irish and Anglo-Gauls; also those of the colonies and dominions comprised in the British Empire, and of the United States of America, so closely connected with our history in the past, and still allied to us by ties of language and descent. The new society will issue an annual publication, entitled the *British Numismatic Journal*. The subscription will be one guinea per annum—at first without entrance fee. The address of the Hon. Secretaries is 43, Bedford Square, W.C. Sir John Evans, the President of the existing Numismatic Society, has expressed the opinion that there is not room for both societies, but as the adhesions to the new organization already nearly equal the number of members of the old society, and that although the prospectus has not yet been fully circulated, Sir John will probably see reason to revise his opinion. It seems to us that there is no reason at all why both societies should not do good work and flourish. We wish the new enterprise all success.

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The *Illustrated London News* of November 14 contained a number of sketches of the excavations on the line of the Antonine Wall at Roughcastle, near Falkirk, including the very interesting "military pits," each of which is 9 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 4 feet deep.

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Mr. Elliot Stock will issue shortly, at the price of 5s. net, a second and much enlarged edition of Chancellor Prescott's translation of the *Statutes of the Cathedral Church of Carlisle*, with introduction and notes. It will be illustrated and provided with appendices and full indices.

A number of deeds, some nearly 600 years old, deposited in an iron box, was found in one of the houses in Holywell Street recently destroyed in connection with the Strand to Holborn improvement, and handed over to the London County Council. On examination they proved to be of little actual value; but seventeen, mostly in Latin, ranging in date from 1433 to 1709, were found to be of some interest. They were all connected with the history of a small property at Taplow, Bucks, and they include quit claims, copies of Court Rolls, one obligation or bond, one surrender of reversionary interest, and one permit for the felling of timber. As they are of considerable topographical interest, containing very definite and minute specifications of the land-strips, the London County Council, having ascertained that the Buckinghamshire County Council would be glad to have the opportunity of adding the documents in question to the local records, has handed them over to that body for preservation, with a request that, in the event of opportunity offering, it will reciprocate by forwarding to London any documents relating to the Metropolis which may come into its possession.

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The antiquarian literature of Devonshire has just received an interesting addition by the publication of *Barnstaple Parish Register* from 1538 to 1812. The completion of this work has entailed several years of research and labour upon the editor, Mr. T. Wainwright, the curator of the North Devon Athenæum.

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The total cost of the Shrewsbury Battlefield celebration in July was £2,000. There was a deficit of £50, which was met by subscriptions.

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On November 6, Mr. D. MacRitchie, F.S.A. Scot., lectured before the Greenock Philosophical Society on "A Voyage to Siberia in 1653." The subject was De la Martinière's *Voyage des Pais Septentrionaux*, published at Paris in 1671, wherein the author relates his experiences as a member of the Danish expedition which sailed from Copenhagen in 1653 for the purpose of exploring the

northern coasts of Europe as far as Siberia and of engaging in trade with the natives. The lecturer, in pointing out that Martinière's veracity has been called in question by the Swedish explorer Nordenskiöld, stated that all the specific charges made by the latter are based upon misconceptions. For example, he alleges that Martinière peoples Nova Zembla with imaginary inhabitants, whereas the district to which Martinière refers is really Zembla, or Zemlia, a name (signifying in Russian "land" or "territory") attaching to the north-eastern coasts of the province of Archangel, and also to the Yalmal Peninsula. Nordenskiöld further accuses the traveller of representing a walrus as "a fish with a long horn projecting from its head," without noting that Martinière, whose notions of a walrus were certainly vague, afterwards corrected himself by adding that the horns supposed by him to be those of a walrus "were believed to be narwhals' horns," as they obviously were. Similarly, the "penguin" to which Nordenskiöld objects is really the great auk, as an examination of the passage shows. The illustrations of this bird and of the narwhal are full of quaint error; and, indeed, most of the pictures in the book, drawn by Parisian artists from the author's sketches, do not accurately interpret the meaning of the text, and their effect is often decidedly comic. Several interesting pictures, representing the idols of the Lapps and the Samoyeds, and the nature of the sacrificial rites practised, were thrown upon the screen. These descriptions, obtained from Martinière, Scheffer, Linschoten, Von Düben, Nordenskiöld, and Jackson, show that the same religion was once prevalent from Lapland to Siberia. And the fact is brought out that the chief image formerly worshipped in Lapland, if not in Siberia, was that of the god Thor. Another important fact which is revealed by Martinière is that the skin canoes of the Samoyeds, noticed by Stephen Burrough in 1556, were actually the same as the kayaks still used by the Chukches of Eastern Siberia and by the North-American Eskimos. Especially noteworthy is Martinière's description of the "tandem" kayak, having two man-holes, a form now only seen among the Aleutian and Alaskan Eskimos.

In his *Text-book of North Semitic Inscriptions*, recently issued by the Clarendon Press, the Rev. G. A. Cooke says: "The only Hebrew inscription of considerable length earlier than the Exile is the one found at Siloam; besides this, specimens of the old Hebrew writing are furnished only by the few words engraved upon seals and stamped upon fragments of pottery. . . . Besides their value as specimens of language and writing, the North-Semitic inscriptions possess considerable importance for the historian. . . . The inscriptions cover a long period, more than a thousand years, from the ninth century B.C. to the third century A.D.; and in the course of it the history which they record is not, as a rule, the history of great events or of striking figures in the drama, but the history of the every-day life: its business, its honours, its religion, its commemoration of the dead. . . . The North-Semitic races possessed none of that genius for civic order, or for administration on a large scale, which made the Athenians so careful to inscribe their public documents 'on a pillar of stone,' and the Romans to plant the memorials of their government in every part of the empire. . . . A broad comparison between the North-Semitic religion and that of the Old Testament shows clearly enough the depths and heights which it was possible for different peoples to reach who were bound closely together by race, by neighbourhood, and by a considerable stock of common ideas."



The great interest taken in the works of old miniature painters of late years has induced Messrs. Dickinson, of New Bond Street, to prepare for early publication an important work upon this subject. It will be in two large volumes, the first dealing with British and the second with foreign miniature painters and their works. The author is Mr. J. J. Foster, whose previous book on *British Miniature Painters*, which was published in 1898, went out of print on publication, and is now at a large premium. The new contribution to the subject is on a much more elaborate and extensive scale than the previous work. The illustrations are, necessarily, an important feature, and in the better editions several will be coloured by hand.

The author has also added an exhaustive dictionary of artists reputed to have executed miniature paintings. *British and Foreign Miniature Painters* will be issued in three sumptuous and limited editions.

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A grandfather's clock recently sold for fifteen guineas at an auction-room in Edinburgh has a curious and remarkable history. About a century ago there lived at Bannockburn a widow named Betty Wilcox, who in her youth was deserted by her father, an English soldier, on his way south after the Battle of Culloden. She married a man named Duncan, and their only son, who was a sailor, was captured during the war with Russia by a cruiser of the Czar Alexander I. The mother knitted three pairs of fine stockings and sent them to the Czar with a letter praying for her son's release. The Czar was greatly moved at the mother's petition, and at once set the sailor free, despatching to Betty a handsome sum of money. With part of the money she bought the clock, and had painted on it scenes illustrating her son's captivity.



The Architectural Antiquities of Heysham.

By W. BAILEY-KEMPLING.

THE quaint, old-fashioned village of Heysham lies clustered on a rocky promontory overlooking Morecambe Bay. It takes its name from Hessa, a powerful Saxon, who settled here possibly about the end of the sixth or the beginning of the seventh century, and whose followers, being converted to Christianity, are believed to have been the architects and builders of a tiny chapel. The remains of this edifice, which was dedicated to St. Patrick, whom toilers in the Irish Sea invoked when at the mercy of the tempestuous billow, show that it was constructed of native stone, held together by a cement or mortar, made, as some believe, of burnt sea-shells, which rendered the whole almost as indissoluble as adamant. The sacred area measures less than 27 feet in length and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in width; and

the only means of entrance was by a low, narrow doorway, still remaining, while to the south a tiny single-light window shed a kind of "darkness visible" upon the altar.

Immediately adjoining this Saxon chapel are a number of stone coffins (so-called) on the surface of the cliff. These receptacles for the dead are hewn out of the solid rock, six of them in one row being intended for full-grown bodies, and two, hard by, for those of younger persons. Four of the former have semicircular ends at the head, the fifth is an elongated oval, and the last a plain-cut oblong. One exhibits a groove, as if intended to support a lid, though possibly each would have a stone covering before the earth was finally piled on. In the majority a small square hole is to be noticed above the head, no doubt for the purpose of receiving a cross or other simple memorial. Each is about a foot deep, and they have been ascribed to both the seventh and the fourteenth centuries.

Descending the rock some 50 feet we come to the parish church of Heysham, an interesting old edifice of mixed architecture, with traces of an earlier Saxon foundation. It is dedicated to St. Peter. The Norman nave dates from about the middle of the twelfth century; the chancel is Gothic, and contemporaneous with its south aisle—i.e., fourteenth century; the north aisle, however, is quite modern, belonging to the "Restoration" period of 1864-1866. The quaint, slender belfry carries two bells of doubtful age; but the tradition of an earlier bell-tower having been pulled down, and the chimes carried off to Hornby, may be regarded as worthless. Inside, the Saxon remains are noticeable in the old and now walled-up doorway of the west end, the chancel arch with its unique *cabled* architecture, etc. The south aisle arch is a sturdy piece of Norman work, with bold rude capitals. There is an ancient tomb now enclosed in the north aisle; in the chancel a monumental brass, bearing date 1670; and in the south aisle, built into the wall, may be seen the remains of an old chalice which was discovered during the alterations of 1864. The glass is all modern.

In the churchyard are several relics of antiquity. First, a Saxon doorway, which,

with the help of an inscription close by, tells a portion of its own story:

This doorway, of undoubted Saxon work, was discovered when the north wall of St. Peter's Church, Heysham, was taken down, in 1864, for the addition of an aisle on that side. It was hidden by a massive buttress, and was five feet from the north-west angle of the wall; its threshold was two feet five inches below the surface of the present church. It was re-erected on this spot, under the careful direction of the late Rev. John Boyds, rector, every stone being placed in its original position.

The next object of interest and importance is a Saxon tombstone of the hog-back type, a unique specimen. It is, as may be expected, dateless, and bears no inscription, though, on the other hand, it is covered with carvings of the most grotesque and uncommon kind, as well as a zig-zag moulding. The much-obliterated figures are intended to represent animals of various kinds, and groups of men; the subject, in all possibility, being the "Death of Adam," the opening scene of the "Legend of the Holy Cross," incorporated by Jacobus de Voragine in his *Legenda Aurea Sanctorum*. On the western side Eve and Seth are depicted in the purlieus of Eden; and on the east the bliss and restfulness of Paradise is shown. This memorial of ancient days is one of the most precious of its kind, if not entirely so. About a century ago was discovered an iron spear-head a little way from the surface under this tomb, but no signs of a body were in any way traceable.

There are several other ancient memorials—crosses for the most part—one being indubitably of Saxon origin, having but the base and a portion of the shaft left. Many of the later stones are decorated with the cross fleury; one assumes cross, sword, and harp, while a third design exhibits two cross-beams at the head of the shaft.

The earliest historical document connected with this place was a charter, by which a burghage house in Lancaster was granted as a hospitium for the use of pilgrims resorting to the chapel of St. Patrick, Heysham. Soon after the compilation of Domesday Book the Church of St. Peter, together with several others, was given to the ecclesia of the new priory at Lancaster, in the patronage of which, and then of its successor the nunnery of Sion, this church remained until the Disso-

lution. It was valued at that time as worth £8 per annum, and in the reign of Elizabeth, when it became alienated from the Crown, its value had reached £12, since which time it has been bartered and transferred to many authorities.



Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

BREADSALL PRIORY.



TO trace the devolution and evolution of old houses is often a very interesting as well as instructive study, of which this priory will be found to be an excellent example. The priory was founded in the thirteenth century, about 1262, in Henry II.'s reign,* but the exact date is uncertain. At the dissolution by Henry VIII., his visitors wrote "Fundator Jôhes Dirik."† This could only mean that the Dethicks then held Breadsall Manor, the then holder being John Dethick, who married a daughter of Richard Illingworth, grandson of the Judge, who brought to him the "Nether-Hall" portion of the estate, so combining the families of Illingworth and Curzon with his own,‡ he being a descendant of Sir William Dethick, who had married Cicely Curzon, daughter of Thomas Curzon of Breadsall. Thomas was a descendant of Henry Curzon, who had married Joan, daughter of Hugh de Breadsall, in the reign of Henry III. It was the above-named Henry Curzon who gave land for the priory out of the Manor of Breadsall about 1262, consequently he was the founder; but William Dethick, of the reign of Henry V., in the third year, 1415, gave some land at Mugginton. At first a small body of friars—hermits—were established there, and after a time they were changed for Canons Regular of St. Augustine. Numerous small endow-

* Pilkington, vol. ii., p. 253, and Glover, vol. ii., p. 151, note.

† *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. iii., p. 523.

‡ Page 172, ante, Fig. 4, an error occurs in footnote on that page, where "*Churches of Gloster*" should read "*Glover*."

ments were added from time to time, given by various people, in order that the monks might pray for their "good estate while living, and for their souls when dead." Dr. J. C. Cox gives some particulars from a document in the British Museum, dated 1453, of the precise words of the prayers enjoined to be said daily for the souls of members of the family of Statham, who at that time lived at the neighbouring village of Morley, and in the fine old church there are numerous memorials of them. The revenue of the priory was always small, and it never flourished. At the dissolution there was only one monk there, and the income was then £10 17s. 9d. per annum. The priory continued to be Crown property from 1536 until 6 Edward VI., 1552, when it was granted to Henry Gray,* of Bradgate Park, Leicestershire, Duke of Suffolk, and father of Lady Jane Gray. That unfortunate lady, together with her husband and father, was beheaded for aspiring to the Crown. The Duke, however, disposed of the property the same year to Thomas Babington, of Dethick and Kingston; he was grandfather of Anthony, who was decapitated in 1586, being implicated in a conspiracy to release Mary, Queen of Scots, from custody in Wingfield Manor, which still remains, but only as a ruin, though retaining abundant evidence of its ancient grandeur. It was destroyed in the Parliamentary War, after Sir John Gell had retaken it from the Royalists, but the damage done by the "Roundheads was not much compared with that of the Blockheads," as a local historian quaintly remarked, for they took down some of the best parts to build an ugly house in the valley close by. The priory, however, had changed hands before Anthony's time, for Thomas sold it in 1557 to Thomas Hutchinson; he did not keep it long, for in 1573 it had passed to John Leake, only brother of Elizabeth—who was the mother of the Countess of Shrewsbury called "Bess of Hardwick"—and he sold it, towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to Sir John Bentley, of the Ashes, near Leek, co. Stafford, who married, first, Francisca,

* A photo was taken of his head when the alterations took place in St. Peter's Church in the Tower of London. There is a good deal of grim expression on the face.

daughter of Nicholas Bagshawe, of Farwell, co. Stafford, and widow of Thomas Sutton of Over-Haddon; and, second, Maria, daughter of Thomas Legh or Leigh, of Adlington, co. Cheshire, by whom he had two daughters—Maria and Elizabeth. He appears to have taken up his residence at the priory about the time of his second marriage, because there is still remaining there a large carving in stone of his arms, impaling those of his new wife. Fig. 1 was copied from it; of course, the stone does not give the colours, but they were as follows, as nearly as we have

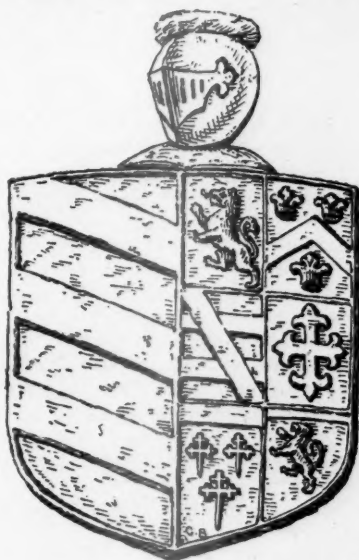


FIG. 1.

been able to ascertain: Or, three bends sa. for Bentley, impaling, quarterly of six: 1. Arg., a lion rampant gu., langued az., for Legh of High Leigh. 2. Az., within a bordure arg. three ducal coronets or; in centre point a plate. These were the *ancient* arms of Legh of Adlington. The carved stone does not show either the *bordure* or *plate*. 3. Az., two bars arg. debruised by a bend componé or and gu. for difference, which are Legh of Adlington. Other Leighs bore these with the bend sa., or gu. The old stone at the priory gives one of them, but in the absence of colour it is not possible to say which.

4. Arg., a cross flory sa., for Legh of Cheshire.* 5. Gu., three crosslets fitchée or; a chief of the last, for Arderne. 6. Or, a lion rampant gu.; in chief a fillet (?) This is probably for Legh of West-Hall, but we cannot account for the fillet or the turning in of the lion's tail, unless for difference. Sir B. Burke's *Landed Gentry* gives interesting information about this important family, but makes no mention of this marriage of Sir John Bentley. It is, however, to be found in Sleigh's *History of Leek*, where there is a pedigree of Bently of Ashes (p. 146). Agnes de Legh, only daughter and heiress of Edward de Leigh, married, first, Richard de Lymm, son of Hugh de Lymne, lord of a moiety of Lymm† in 1258: they had a son, Thomas, who took the name of Leigh, and had the West-Hall estate, High Leigh; second, William de Hawardyn, by whom a son Ralph; third, William Venables, by whom a son John, who also took the name of Leigh, and resided at Booths: he married and had a son; he married again and had another son, Robert, of Lyme, Stoneleigh, and Adlington, etc. Sir Peter the first of Lyme was beheaded at Chester, by order of the Duke of Lancaster, in 1399, and his son and successor, Sir Peter, knight-banneret, fell on the field of Agincourt. This is enough to prove that the Leighs were persons of importance in that day, and they still remain so. Though the old stone shield at the priory may be bad heraldry, there was, nevertheless, some sort of reason in it.

Sir John Bentley continued to reside at the priory until his death, which occurred in 1621, and he was buried at Stanley, not far away, and the following inscription on brass records it:

Here lyeth the body of S^r John Bentley, Knight, when he lived, of the Priory of Bredsall Parke, uppon

* Elizabeth, a great-granddaughter of Sir John Harpur, of Rushall, Staffordshire, who was referred to earlier in these papers, was in 1498 the wife of William Leigh, one of the Leighs of The Ridge, Cheshire. Rushall thus passed to the Leighs, and a Colonel Leigh, a Parliamentarian, took a prominent part in the Civil War (*Notes on Rushall*, by W. H. Duignan). See also *Old Wednesbury*, by F. W. Hackwood.

† In the early part of July, 1902, Lord Newton showed some fine examples of Elizabethan ewers and basins, with the many-quartered coat-of-arms of the Leghs of Lyme emblazoned upon them in coloured enamels, at an exhibition of old English plate in London.

his right hand lyeth his mother and on his left hand Charles y^e sone and heire of Gervase Cutler Esq^r by Elizabeth his wife, the younger daughter of the said S^r John, which S^r John departed this life the first of February 1621 anno ætatis sue 67.*

Elizabeth, the daughter and heiress of Sir John, became first wife of Sir Gervase Cutler,† of Stainborough, Yorks; she died in 1624. Sir Gervase married second, Lady Margaret Egerton, and he was slain in the siege of Pontefract Castle in 1645. By his will, made in 1638, he left his body to be buried in the choir of St. James's, Silkston. Mary, his daughter and heiress, was married to Sir Edward Moseley, Bart., of the Hoogh, Manchester, and he dying in 1655 without issue, the title became extinct, and he devised his estates to his cousin, Sir Edward Moseley, of Hulme, Kent, who died in 1695. He gave his only daughter and heiress, Anne, in marriage to Sir John Bland, of Kippax Park, Yorks, to whom Sir Edward in his lifetime assigned the priory in 1698, and Sir John Bland sold it in 1702 to Thomas Leacroft, of Wirksworth. The said Thomas in the next year disposed of it to Andrew Greensmith, of the same place, and it was in possession of the Greensmiths until 1788, when it passed to the Beard family, who were his relatives, and of them it was purchased, in 1799, by Erasmus Darwin, Esq., who lived but a short time after, and left it to his father, the distinguished physician, philosopher, and poet, Erasmus Darwin, M.D., F.R.S. He appears to have gone to live at Breadsall about 1801. He was born at Elton, near Newark, Notts,‡ December 12, 1732. He took his M.B. degree at Cambridge in 1755, and his M.D. at Edinburgh; from thence he went to reside at Lichfield, and at twenty-five he married Miss Howard, whose age was eighteen. He soon rose to eminence in his profession, keeping his poetical work in the background in the meantime, "lest its very merits should hinder his practice." He lost his wife in 1770, and eleven years after married the widow

* See *Churches of Derbyshire*, Glover, and also Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

† There were several portraits of the Cutlers formerly at Ashbridge Abbey, the Duke of Bridgewater's seat, Bucks, viz.—Mrs. Francis, daughter of Lady Margaret—and Lady Magdalen, wife of a Sir Gervase Cutler (*Topographer*, vol. ii., p. 149, etc.).

‡ Dr. Spencer Hall in *Sketches of Remarkable People*, p. 4.

of Colonel Sacheverel Pole, of Radborne. That lady did not like Lichfield, so they removed to Derby. In the year 1781 or thereabout he published the first part of *The Botanic Garden*, and the second part—*Loves of the Plants*—in 1789.

His latest work, *The Temple of Nature; or, The Origin of Society*, he wrote at the priory in January, 1802, but it was not published until 1803, after his death, which took place on April 19 of the former year, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. At the time of his seizure he was engaged in writing a letter, and before a surgeon could be brought from Derby he was dead. Miss Seward thus wrote: "Yet thus in one hour was extin-

aisle.* The germs of all the speculations which have distinguished by their development the writings of his grandson Charles, especially that on *Origin of Species*, etc., may be found in the numerous poems of his grandfather.

The Darwins continued to hold Breadsall Priory after the death of Sir Francis until 1858. It was then sold to Francis Morley, who claimed to be a descendant of the ancient family of Morley of Morley in Derbyshire. He made considerable additions to the alterations that had been made by the Darwins. The latter had closed in two of the gables on the left, leaving that on the right, which Mr. Morley turned into a



FIG. 2.

guished the vital light, which the preceding hour had shone in flattering brightness, promising duration—such is often the 'cunning flattery of Nature'—that light in which penury had been cheered, in which science had expanded, to whose orb poetry had brought all her images, before whose influence disease had continually retreated, and death had so often turned aside his levelled dart!"

It was thought Dr. Darwin left at his death another unpublished work, "with which the admirers of learning and genius may at some future period be favoured." So wrote the Rev. D. P. Davies, but this never appears to have been done.

He lies in Breadsall Church, where there is a mural tablet to his memory in the north

tower, adding a small turret at each corner, and a central tower, the ancient dovecote seen in the sketch (Fig. 2)† having long been removed to make place for the additions to that side by Dr. Darwin and others. The dovecote was a wooden structure of four overlapping stages, with a cupola on the top. At St. Augustine's, Canterbury, there was formerly a similar erection of three similar stages; it was used as a detached belfry. It is still in use for that purpose at St. Augustine's, Brooklands, Kent.

When Mr. Morley died, his executors

* We examined this tablet on Tuesday, November 3, 1903, and found it much in need of having the lettering refilled. The inscription was unreadable.

† From Blore's engraving of 1790.

sold the Priory to Mr. Wood, and he, after making further alterations, sold it in 1892 to Captain Rothwell, who spent a large sum in improvements, and, finally leaving the county, sold it to its present owner, Sir A. Seale-Haslam, Knt., M.P., who has still further improved the house by the addition of a new wing. As all these alterations have been carried out on the same line, there is nothing incongruous, and it now presents a picturesque and pleasing appearance. The monks had a happy way of selecting pleasant situations, and even when, as in this case, the owner of an estate gave a portion of it for religious purposes, it was generally on one of the best parts. The estate was well wooded;

can be seen, but at the back of the house the corresponding ones are still there. When this addition was made, a large arch had to be cut through the very thick wall, and it is above that arch, on each side of it, that these bits of shallow carvings on stone panels remain (Fig. 3), and between these appears to have been Sir John Bentley's achievement, removed when the wall was cut through; and quite recently—May, 1902—some stones of the priory chapel have again been found, and Fig. 4 was made from them. Mr. A. Victor Haslam is having these stones fixed up so that they can again be seen,—but for their brokenness—very much as they were when first found by

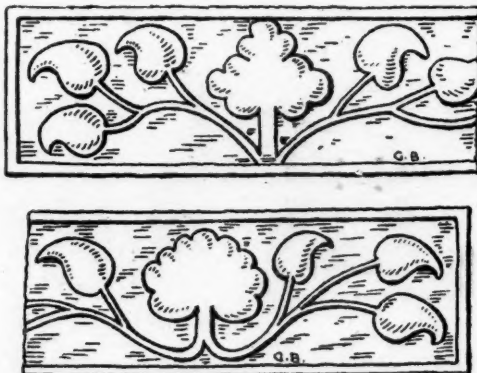


FIG. 3.

a small stream ran through it, which by being dammed up formed ponds for fish. One of these has been enclosed and a fountain added; it is full of large carp. And below in the valley there is a brook running on the west, of which the water collects in the valley and forms a large pool, which was painted by A. East, R.A., and exhibited at the Royal Academy some years ago; it was called "The Monks' Pool," and is now at the priory.

We give here two bits of carving from one of the bedrooms. They are on what used to be the outside wall of the centre gable seen in Blore's view (Fig. 2). Extensive additions have been made along the entire front and beyond, so that none of those three gables

Sir Francis Darwin. We have been favoured by the sight of a letter from Miss Darwin, of Leamington, written to Mr. Haslam, from which we have had permission to gather the following interesting particulars: There has long been thought to be a subterranean passage running somewhere from under the middle gable at the back of the house, and the late Sir Francis Darwin began excavations with the object of finding it, when he came upon "the foundations and sedilia of the chapel. These latter he recovered entirely, and set them up against the back of the dining-room wall. Two of the arches were perfect as I now draw them [here came a rough sketch, showing the three arches with their supporting pillars, built up of

separate stones, and not solid pillars, the capitals and bases of two remaining; these at present have not been found again]; the third was not complete. Of course, the stones were found lying about, but my father, with the assistance of Mr. Fox, Rector of Morley, put them all exactly in their places, and very beautiful they looked." After finding these stones, no further attempt was made to find the "secret passage," and it still remains a *vexata questio*. These sedilia, which Sir Francis had taken so much care to preserve, were pulled down and thrown aside by Mr. Morley, and now that they have come to light again they are found very much broken and defaced, the cusps being

Where were the Councils of "Chelsea" held?

BY HAROLD PRAKE.

DURING the early days of the Saxon rule the ecclesiastical synods and the assemblies of the witan—which were, perhaps, the outcome of the former—were held in various parts of the kingdom or kingdoms—wherever, in fact, the presiding monarch happened to be lodging at the time. This custom, it is true, lasted for many centuries after the Norman Conquest, and was revived by King Charles I.,

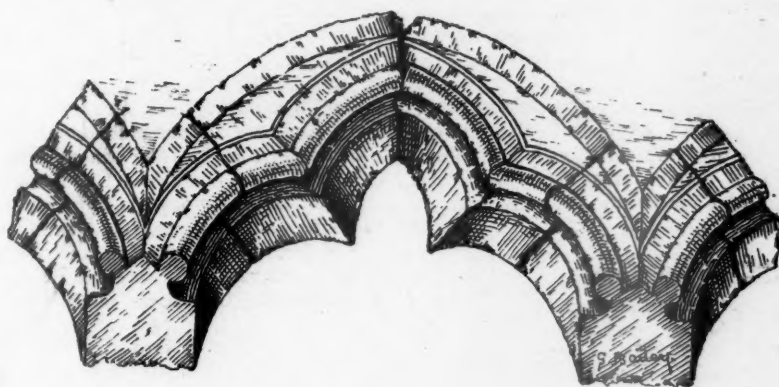


FIG. 4.

broken, and the joints also. A further passage in Miss Darwin's letter gives the following story: "There was an old butler in the service of Dr. Erasmus Darwin. When my father (Sir Francis) was a boy, he was told by this man that *his* father knew of this secret passage, and *had been in it*; also that he himself in his boyhood had seen the stone, with a ring in it, in the cellar which gave access to it. The floor of the cellar has doubtless been raised since then. My father took up some of the flags, and found faint traces of a second floor, but no stone or ring."

This concludes our ramblings for the present.

under stress of circumstances, during the Civil War; and, indeed, the meetings of the Privy Council in our own day, at whichever royal palace the monarch happens to be residing at, are but a survival of the same idea. The migratory habit of these councils was more conspicuous in early times, and many are the places at which the assemblies were held. Two localities, however, are more frequently met with than the rest — *Cloveshoo* and *Celchyth*.

It is with the latter that I now wish to deal. At this place it would appear, from the scattered evidence that has come down to us, seven councils at least were held, six between the years A.D. 785 and A.D. 816, and one in A.D. 996. Where was *Celchyth*, the meeting-place of the nobles and eccle-

siastics of the land, where laws were enacted and a bishop raised to metropolitan rank? Many have been the answers to this question, and yet I will venture to add one more. But let us first examine the conditions under which these councils met, and the evidence that they took place.

The sources from which we obtain our information are: the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, the *Chronicles* of Henry of Huntingdon and Florence of Worcester, the Cottonian MS. Vespasian XIV., and many of the charters printed in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici*. Accounts of the acts of these synods have been collected by Wilkins and Spelman, and later by Kemble¹ and Haddan and Stubbs.² In the two latter works may be found summarized all that is known on the subject, and though the two authorities differ on some minor points, they are substantially in agreement.

The following table will give succinctly the material there set forth, and the sources from which the authors drew their information, and to them I must refer those who would go more deeply into the question:

DATE.	PRESIDENT.	AUTHORITIES.	HADDAN AND STUBBS.	KEMBLE.
785 or 787	Offa	A.S.C., Flor. Wig., Hen. Hunt.	iii. 444-462	ii. 246.
788	Offa	K., C.D., cliii.	iii. 446.	ii. 246.
789	Offa	K., C.D., clv., clvii.	iii. 465, 466, 468.	ii. 246.
793	Offa	K., C.D., clxii.3	iii. 478-480.	ii. 247.
796	Egferth	A.S.C.; K., C.D., clxxii., 3 clxxiii.3	iii. 505, 506.	ii. 247.
799	—	K., C.D., mxxxiii.	iii. 528.	—
799-802	Cenwulf	K., C.D., cxvi., mxxiii.4	iii. 530, 531.	ii. 247.
815	Cenwulf	K., C.D., ccviii.3	iii. 579.	ii. 249.
816	—	MS. Cott., Vesp. xiv.	iii. 579-585.	—
996	Æthelred	K., C.D., dcxcvi.	—	ii. 257.

Such are the councils, and such is the evidence that they took place, though we need not assume that, because a charter in its present form is spurious, the council to which it refers is necessarily imaginary. But neglecting the doubtful cases, we have sure evidence of at least seven synods, said to have been held at Celchyth.

¹ Kemble, *Saxons in England*, ii. 246-257.

² Haddan and Stubbs, *Concilia*, iii. 444-585.

³ Considered spurious by Kemble and Haddan and Stubbs.

⁴ Considered questionable by Haddan and Stubbs.

Many historians have endeavoured to identify this site, and various theories have been advanced, of which the following are the most important:

Gibson,⁵ following Archbishop Parker,⁶ suggested *Culcheth*, in Lancashire; Joyce⁷ thought that it was *Challock*, near Charing, or *Chalk*, near Gravesend; Haddan and Stubbs⁸ consider *Chelsea* as the real site, following a theory first put forward by Alford⁹; while the Rev. John James, Rector of Avington, Berks, in 1873, says of it: "... a place of debatable locality, but now, from a MS. of the fifteenth century in the writer's hands, ascertained to have been a spot on the Oxfordshire side of the river Thames, in an outlying part of the Berkshire parish of Sonning."¹⁰

With regard to the first of these suggestions, Spelman has shown "that the council of Celchyth must have been held in Mercia, and not in Northumbria, because a Mercian King would not have summoned a council in another kingdom."¹¹ The Lancashire site has therefore been abandoned, and the same argument may be brought against Mr. Joyce's suggestion of Chalk, near Gravesend.

Kemble, without making any fresh suggestion, shows that it was not Challock in Kent, for the Saxon name of that place was *Cealfloca*.¹²

The theory put forward by the late Rector of Avington I am unable to deal with, as I can find no further reference to the MS. then in his possession.

It remains only to discuss the Chelsea site, which is that most generally accepted, and is adopted by such eminent authorities as Haddan and Stubbs. The chief arguments in favour of this are:

1. The various forms of the word "Celchyth" closely resemble the early spellings of Chelsea.

2. "Any site near London, which was regarded as locally in Mercia, would be a

⁵ A.S.C., app. 18.

⁶ *Antiqq.*, p. 93.

⁷ *England's Sacred Synods*, p. 127.

⁸ *Concilia*, iii. 445.

⁹ *Annales*, ii. 647.

¹⁰ *Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club*, ii. 75.

¹¹ Spelman, *Concilia*, i. 313.

¹² *Saxons in England*, ii. 15.

good place of meeting for the West Saxon, Kentish, and Mercian bishops."¹³

Let us examine the first of these. The various spellings of the word "Celchyth" are:

1. *Celchyth*, A.D. 788, 789, 793, 796 (K., C.D., Nos. cliii., clv., clvi., clvii., clxii., clxxii.,¹⁴ clxxiii.¹⁴).
2. *Celchythe*, A.D. 799 (K., C.D., No. mxxxiv.).
3. *Celchyth*, A.D. 799-802 (K., C.D., No. cxvi.).
4. *Celchithe*, A.D. 796-816 (K., C.D., No. mxxiii.¹⁵).
5. *Celchyth*, A.D. 815, 816 (K., C.D., No. ccviii.¹⁴; MS. Vesp. xiv., 147, 151).

Later writers, such as the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, Henry of Huntingdon, and Florence of Worcester, spell it *Cealchythe* or *Cealchide*, while more recently it has been rendered *Chalk-hythe* and *Calcuith*.

Neglecting later forms as less trustworthy than those contained in contemporaneous documents, it must be admitted that the latter appear to resemble closely the early forms of Chelsea, which, according to Newcourt, are "written in old records in the London Registry various ways—as *Checheth*, *Chelchetheth*, *Chelchyth*, *Chelchith*, *Chechithe*, *Chelseth*, *Chelsith*, *Chelsyth*, and not *Chelsey* till the year 1554."¹⁶ Unfortunately, Newcourt does not mention the dates of the entries he refers to, and we are thus left in uncertainty as to whether the forms that he quotes are the earliest available.

It is well, therefore, to look elsewhere before drawing our conclusions. Bosworth¹⁷ gives *Ceoles-ige* as the Saxon form of Chelsea, and quotes the passage from Somner¹⁸: "Insularis olim et navibus accommodata, ut nomen significat." The word occurs in two of the MSS. of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* in the forms *Ceolesige*¹⁹ and *Ceolesige*,²⁰ and again in a charter printed in the *Codex Diplomaticus*, where the passage reads: "land at *Wealingforda* the he geboht *Celewarda*, and hofer his doeg into *Ceolesige*."²¹ The

mention of Wallingford in conjunction with this place would lead us to suspect that Cholsey, in Berkshire, not Chelsea, was referred to, and the passage in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*²² where the Danes are described as going to Wallingford, then to *Ceolsige*, and then along Ashdown to Cuckamsley Hill, seems conclusive on this point.

Faulkner,²³ in speaking of Chelsea, asserts that "the earliest mention we find of this place occurs in a charter of King Edward the Confessor. It is there called *Cealchylle*." Let us examine this charter,²⁴ which Kemble gives as genuine. In it King Edward, confirming a donation of Thurstan, the governor of his palace, grants to Westminster Abbey "prædium istud quod est in *Cealchylle*," and further adds, "iumentarium fructuum qui nascuntur in sylva proxime ad Kyngesbyrig sita." From this it may reasonably be gathered that *Cealchylle* was situated near a place called Kingsbury. Where, then, is Kingsbury near Chelsea? Faulkner thinks that it must be the old name for Knightsbridge, but this can hardly be so, for Knightsbridge is mentioned in a charter of the same period by a name differing little from that it bears now. Moreover, Domesday records the Manor of Chelsea as belonging to Edward de Sarisberie, while the Manor of Kingsbury (*Chingesberie*) is included among the estates of the "monasterie of Westminster."

But there is a place in Middlesex, not far from Hendon, bearing the name we are in search of, and I find on a map published fifty years ago—and for aught I know it may be found on others more recent—near the west end of Kingsbury reservoir, a house called Chalk Hill House. Surely, this Chalk Hill, and not Chelsea, is the "*Cealchylle*" of Edward the Confessor's charter.

If we are right in assuming that *Cealchylle* does not refer to Chelsea, but to Chalk Hill, we must conclude that several of the early mentions, which have been thought to allude to the former, perhaps, too, some of later date, in reality pertain to the latter place.

¹³ *Concilia*, iii. 445.

¹⁴ Considered spurious by Kemble and Haddan and Stubbs.

¹⁵ Considered questionable by Haddan and Stubbs.

¹⁶ Newcourt, *Repertorium*, i. 583.

¹⁷ *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*.

¹⁸ *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*.

¹⁹ MS. Cott., Tib. i.

²⁰ MS. Cott., Tib. iv.

²¹ K., C.D., No. dccxvi.

²² Sub. ann. 1006.

²³ *Historical Account of Chelsea and its Environs*, p. i.

²⁴ K., C.D., No. dcccliii.

This is unquestionably the case with the charter of Thurstan, and the confirmation of the said gift by William the Conqueror, in which it is called *Chelchea*.²⁵ These must be eliminated from the evidence adduced in favour of Chelsea, as must the grant to his mother by Gervase de Blois of the Manor and village of *Chelchethe*²⁶ a century later, for undoubtedly they all refer to the same lands. So, too, the Manor of *Chelsith*, which, with the exception of Westbourne and *Kingsholt* (no doubt the Kingsbury Wood mentioned above), was leased to the Abbey of Westminster in 1368 by Robert de Heyle, must, like the others, be, not Chelsea, but Chalk Hill.

Thus it appears that the compilers of the early history of Chelsea have been misled from one false step at the commencement, and have in consequence attributed to this place many records which should rightly belong to Chalk Hill, near Kingsbury; and until the matter has been carefully thrashed out we must look with some suspicion on many of the early spellings of Chelsea cited by various authorities. Domesday, it is true, calls it *Cerchede* or *Chelched*, but it is not wise to place too much reliance on the spellings found in this otherwise most accurate record.

I might argue that, as chalk is conspicuously absent from the neighbourhood of Chelsea, while gravel is abundant there, the name is more probably derived from *Cesol* than from *Cealc*, and that the former, though it might be corrupted by time and the Norman scribes into the *Chelc* of Domesday and later records, is scarcely likely to have taken the form of *Celc*, still less of *Calc*, as early as the eighth century. But I trust I have said enough to show that, though not impossible, the theory that Celchyth is an old form of Chelsea is not as obvious as it would at first sight appear, and we shall pass on to consider the next argument.

It is considered by the learned authors of the *Concilia* that proximity to London would be a sufficient reason for fixing upon Chelsea as the site of the Mercian synods,²⁷ but it must be admitted that our present capital

was far from being in those days the most important city in the land, and Chelsea, a gravel bank by the river, almost surrounded by swamp, an unlikely place for such a meeting. Is it not more likely that the King would hold his councils at one of his royal palaces—Tamworth, for instance, where several synods are known to have met—or in some leading town in his kingdom, such as St. Albans, where others were held, than in an obscure country place, the most that could be said for which was that it was within five miles of a rising commercial city?

Having now disposed of, or thrown grave doubts upon, all former conjectures as to the site of the Council of Celchyth, let us turn to a new theory. Some leading Mercian town would be a more likely place of meeting than those already discussed, but is there any such whose name bears any resemblance to Celchyth? We have seen that this word is spelt in contemporary documents *Celchyth*, *Cælcythe*, *Cælichyth*, *Celchithe*, and *Celichyth*. That the word is composed of two parts is more than probable, and subsequent writers have usually divided it into *Celc*, *Cælc*, or *Cælic*, and *hyth* or *hith*, translating it as "Chalkhithe," or the "Chalk Landing-place." Is it not possible that they have divided the word at the wrong place? May not *lchyth* be a contraction from *lichyth*, which occurs in two forms? And, lastly, may not the word be of Celtic rather than of a Saxon origin?

A few years ago this latter statement would have occasioned no little surprise, for historians, following in the wake of the learned author of *The Norman Conquest*, were agreed that the Saxons banished where they did not exterminate their British predecessors, and that Celtic elements in place-names were an impossibility. Canon Isaac Taylor,²⁸ it is true, recognises that they may be met with in rivers, sometimes, too, in hills; but even he ventures but rarely to seek for them in the names of towns or villages. But our ideas on this subject have been modified much of late, and we recognise now how much we have inherited from the earlier occupiers of the land. If, then, we are indebted to them for laws and agricultural

²⁵ Dart, *Westmonasterium*, p. 19.

²⁶ Dugdale, *Monasticon* (ed. 1817), i., 269.

²⁷ Haddan and Stubbs, *Concilia*, iii. 445.

²⁸ *Words and Places* (ed. 2), p. 193 et seq.

methods,²⁹ why not sometimes also for the names of our towns? In the case of some of the cities mentioned by Ptolemy, or occurring in the *Iters* of Antoninus, this has been admitted, for the evidence was overwhelming; but this apparent exception was explained away, the Celtic elements in the names of these so-called Roman cities too often ignored, and the idea was current that all other places were freshly named by the Saxon invaders.

I am going to suggest that the original form of Celchyth was Cælchyth, or Celichyth, to divide it into the two sections *Cæ* or *Ce*, and *lichyth*, and to endeavour to find a satisfactory derivation from a Celtic source.

Cæ or *Ce* suggests at once to anyone, even slightly familiar with the language, the Welsh word *cæ*³⁰ = a field. The old form of this word was *cai*, and, according to Professor Rhys,³¹ its pronunciation in earlier days would have been *ck*. How would the Saxons have rendered this phonetically? Surely, by the letters that we are dealing with, *Ce* or *Cæ*. *Lichyth* is more obscure, and is probably corrupted, though I shall have something to say as to its meaning later on. Now, we know that in Welsh, as in French, the adjective frequently follows the noun, though in Saxon, as in English, the substantive is placed last. We should, for instance, render "Champs Elysées" into English by "Elysian Fields," and the Welsh "*Cae Glas*" would become "Green Field." If, then, the Mercian conquerors desired to translate "Celichyth" into their own tongue, and were uncertain of the meaning of the latter syllables, they would naturally call the place "Lichyth-feld."

It may be supposed, however, that the invaders were not in the habit of rendering barbaric names into their own language, or that, if they did so, it would be only when they were enabled to translate the whole word. But this does not appear to have been the case. The name of "Hinton," which occurs commonly in nearly every English county, seems to be derived from *Hen* (Welsh) = old, and *ton* (Saxon), and to be merely a partial translation of *Hendre*,

a form of common occurrence in Wales. "Henbury" would likewise appear to be *Hen* (Welsh) = old, and *byrig* (Saxon), a rendering of *Hen dinas*, which occurs near Oswestry. Bledlow in Buckinghamshire suggests *Bleiddig* (Welsh) = a wolf, and *hlæw* (Saxon) = a hill, for *bryn bleiddig*³²; while not far from this place is a spot known as "Cadmore End," which I imagine is from *Coed* (Welsh) = a wood, and *mawr* (Welsh), great—that is, "the end of the great wood," a supposition supported by the fact that not far distant is a large wood still known as "Great Grove." These instances will suffice, though many more could be cited, but we must turn our attention towards identifying the site of *Lichyth-feld*.

The Venerable Bede in his ecclesiastical history, written A.D. 731, says: "Chad, having received the bishopric of the Mercians and Lindisfarne, . . . had his episcopal see in the place called *Lyccid-felth*, in which he also died";³³ and King Alfred, in his English version, written about the year A.D. 900, calls the place *Licid-field*. That the place here referred to is Lichfield in Staffordshire, the centre alike of the early Mercian bishopric and the modern see, admits of no doubt, and many other early spellings may be found bearing a close resemblance to these.

I will give a few of the most important, extracted from the *Concilia* and other works:

"Hugibrechtus Episcopus *Lichtenfelsæ* ecclesie," etc.³⁴

"Ut Archiepiscopalis sedes in *Licidfeldensi* monasterio," etc.³⁵

"Ego Adulfus *Licetfeldensis* Episcopus consensi."³⁶

"Ego Adulfus *Licidfeldensis* ecclesie epis."³⁷

"Ad episcopalem sedem electus *Licetfeldensis* ecclesie."³⁸

Here, surely, we have a place bearing a name which closely resembles the *Lichyth-feld* for which we are searching.

²⁹ Cf. Tyddyn Bleiddyn, near St. Asaph, and Bleddyn's Bank, near Hanmer, which, however, may refer to St. Lupus, who was known to the British by this name.

³⁰ Bede, *Hist. Eccl.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

³¹ *Magdeb. Cent. cent.*, viii. 575; *Concilia*, iii. 461.

³² K., *C.D.*, No. clxxxv.; *Concilia*, iii. 543.

³³ K., *C.D.*, No. clxxxvi.; *Concilia*, iii. 549.

³⁴ K., *C.D.*, No. mxxiv.

³⁵ Reg. Cant., A. i., fo. 286; *Concilia*, iii. 607.

²⁹ Cf. Seebohm, *English Village Communities*.

³⁰ Pronounced like the Greek *kai*.

³¹ *Welsh Philology*, p. 136.

We have seen that all the councils in question, save that held in A.D. 996, were summoned by a King of Mercia, who presided over the deliberations, and whose signature appears on all the documents there drawn up. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*,³⁹ too, informs us that at the Council of Celchyth, held in A.D. 785, or, as others have it, in A.D. 787, Egferth, the son of Offa, was consecrated King during his father's lifetime. The chief business of these councils appears to have been the granting of lands by the Kings of Mercia to noblemen and religious foundations,⁴⁰ while, above all, it was at the first Council of Celchyth that the dignity of the Archbishopric of Canterbury was impaired, and the See of Lichfield raised to metropolitan rank.⁴¹ These arguments alone are enough to justify the assertion of Spelman⁴² that the council must have been held in Mercian territory.

I have already pointed out that such councils would in all probability be held at a royal palace, or in one of the chief cities of the Mercian kingdom, and in corroboration of this we find that synods met at Tamworth, a royal vill of the Kings of Mercia, and St. Albans, the ancient Verulam, one of the leading cities of the province under British and Roman rule; and what more likely than that others should be convened at Lichfield, which had already become the capital of the Mercian kingdom, the seat of the Mercian bishopric,⁴³ and the burial-place of one, at least, of the Mercian Kings.⁴⁴

So far a careful examination of the word "Celchyth," in the various forms in which it occurs, has led us, I trust logically, to a conclusion which is in full agreement with the historical—and, I may add, political—probabilities of the case. Let us now endeavour to put the hypothesis to the test of experiment. Let us inquire further, if possible, into the early history of Lichfield, to discover whether it will corroborate or militate against our theory.

The almost universally accepted derivation of the word "Lichfield" is from the Teutonic

lich or *lych*, a corpse—i.e., the field of corpses—and the first syllable is compared with the German *leich*=a corpse, and the first portion of *lychgate* and *lykewake*. Canon Isaac Taylor gives the argument in full, and compares the name to that of Leichfeld,⁴⁵ near Augsburg, while he refers to Fuller's account⁴⁶ of the martyrdom of the early Christians. Green,⁴⁷ while rejecting the story of the martyrs, accepts the derivation as referring to an early battle. Camden⁴⁸ is cautious, and avoids committing himself, but refers to this meaning and the tradition as put forward by Rosse, of Warwick. The Rev. William Beresford, in his *History of the Diocese of Lichfield*,⁴⁹ goes more fully into the question, and gives Warton⁵⁰ as his authority for adhering to this view, though he admits that the theory was first advanced by "John Rous, of Warwick, a herald of Edward IV.'s time," in a MS. for which "as much as 200 years ago Dr. Plot searched in vain."

I am not desirous of undervaluing traditions, which often contain a truth, even though much obscured, but traditional accounts of the meanings of place-names are, above all others, unreliable, and in this case nearly twelve centuries elapsed between the supposed event and the first mention of it in a MS., which in its turn has long disappeared. Under these circumstances we may treat the theory as one of little value, and look to another source for the explanation. If we are right in considering *Celichyth* as the early form, *lichyth* must be of Celtic, if not of Latin, origin, and the termination *yth* or *ydd* favours the former idea.

But have we no trace of an earlier mention of the place among the documents relating to Britain during the period of Roman occupation?

In the itineraries of Antoninus⁵¹ there is

⁴⁵ *Words and Places* (ed. 2), p. 300. Augsburg, however, is on the River Lech, known to classical writers as the *Licus*. May not this be the origin of Leichfeld? If so, like the *Vindelici*, through whose land this river flowed, Leich must be Celtic.

⁴⁶ *Church History*, i. 34.

⁴⁷ *Making of England*, p. 84.

⁴⁸ *Britannia* (ed. 1637), p. 585.

⁴⁹ P. 7.

⁵⁰ "Ex Archivis Ecclesiae Lichfeldensis," i. 459.

⁵¹ *Iter*, ii.

³⁹ *A.-S.C.*, sub. ann. 785.

⁴⁰ *K., C.D.*, *passim*.

⁴¹ *A.-S.C.*, sub. ann. 785.

⁴² *Vide supra*.

⁴³ Bede, *Hist. Eccl.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

⁴⁴ *A.-S.C.*, sub. ann. 716.

mention of a station, *Eto-cetum*, which has long been identified with the village of Wall, five miles from Lichfield; but Camden, who visited the site, found remains, which he took to be those of the Roman station, but one mile south of the present town.⁵² Again, in the seventh century, the anonymous author of the *Cosmography of Ravenna*, in his list of towns existing in Britain at that date or earlier, mentions *Lecto-cetum*, which Horsley says "is rightly thought to be Wall, near Litchfield, called *Eto-cetum* in the itinerary."⁵³ If the latter is right—and the available evidence certainly points in that direction—we have the syllable *Lect* applied in the seventh century to a Romano-British town, which, according to Camden, was but a mile distant from the spot where Chad erected the mother-church of his new Mercian see.

Lastly, is there any real connection between *Lect* and *Lichyth*, and can they be shown to be of Celtic origin? I think I may answer in the affirmative. I am no Celtic scholar, and so fear to rush into a subject filled with pitfalls for the unwary; but I would mention that among current Welsh words are to be found the following, which seem to bear upon the subject:

Llech = a flat stone, a flag, a slate, a tablet.

Llechen = a flag, a slate.

Llych = what is flat.

Crom-lech = an incumbent flag.

Mr. Blackie, in his *Etymological Geography*, also gives:

Llech (Cym-cel), *Leac* (Gadhelic) = a flat stone.
Cf. lapis, λίθος.

Clach, *Cloch*, *Clough* (Gadhelic) = a stone.

It is not for me to endeavour to explain the connection between *Lecto-cetum* and *Eto-cetum*, though I have my ideas on the subject; but I must leave this to be elaborated by someone better versed in Celtic lore. I trust, however, that I have shown that the great meeting-place of nobles and bishops under the Mercian Kings was at the Mercian capital, though in so doing I have been compelled to destroy the beautiful legend of the martyrdom of a thousand Christian converts at that spot in the reign of Diocletian.

⁵² *Britannia* (ed. 1637), p. 582.

⁵³ *Britannia Romana*, p. 504.

The Museum of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society at Devizes.

BY THE REV. E. H. GODDARD, M.A.

(Concluded from p. 335.)

F amber there are from the barrows a considerable number of beads, and several plates pierced transversely, which together with the beads formed elaborate necklaces, of which the best-known examples, also from Wiltshire, are those acquired a few years ago by the British Museum from the Lake collection.

Of bone and ivory and horn objects of this age there are four examples of well-

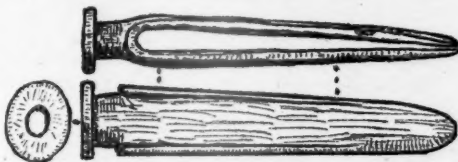


FIG. 14.

made tweezers (Fig. 14); the pommels of two dagger-handles, and the handle of another implement; a large number of pointed and pierced implements, of which sixty were found in one barrow at Upton Lovel; a curious ivory hook (Fig. 15); a deer's horn pick-head pierced for a handle, which may, how-

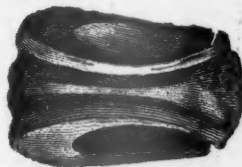


FIG. 15.

ever, be of earlier date; and a necklace of wolves' or dogs' teeth pierced.

Of Kimmeridge shale, lignite, and jet there are the cores of the gold ornaments already described, a number of beads of various shapes, conical buttons, some of very large size, and well-made "pulley-rings" (Fig. 16), probably used for fastening

the dress, though it is not quite easy to see how.

There are a number of long beads of greenish-blue glass, notched into sections. These are found in barrows in Wilts and Dorset, but seem to be rare or unknown in

"drinking-cups" eighteen, of incense-cups, etc., twenty-seven, and of other vessels ten.

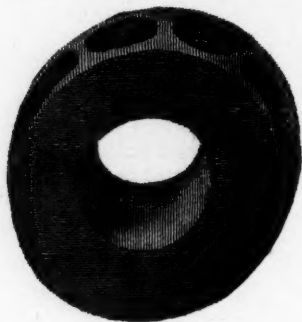


FIG. 16.

other counties; nor have they been found abroad. They are associated with beads of amber and shale. One necklace consisted of *Dentalium* shells strung together, of which several are preserved in the museum. There are also portions of the incisor teeth



FIG. 17.

of the beaver, found in a barrow at Winterbourne Stoke.

Amongst the most notable objects in the museum, however, is the large collection of Bronze Age Pottery from the barrows. Of cinerary urns there are twenty-nine, of



FIG. 18.

The largest urn in the museum, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height (Fig. 17), is the straight-sided tub-



FIG. 19.

shaped vessel known as the Stonehenge urn. This vessel, however, stands alone, the

majority of the urns being of the type with narrow base and moulded rim and wide mouth (Fig. 18), or of the more ordinary type, with wide overlapping rim and small base, the rim and sometimes the shoulder of the vessel being ornamented with hatchings of impressed cord ornament.



FIG. 20.

Fig. 19 is a small vessel, which in size would be ranked with drinking-cups, being only $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and is the most elaborately and carefully ornamented vessel in the museum, but in shape it exactly conforms to the last-mentioned type of urn. Of



FIG. 21.

the globular urns found commonly in some parts of England there is only a single example in the museum, from a barrow near Salisbury. A very large urn, $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with wide overhanging rim, decorated with impressed herring-bone pattern, has

the unique feature of a series of piercings through the inner side of its rim, presumably for the purpose of fastening some cover over the top.

The drinking-cups include many highly-ornamented vessels (Fig. 20) of better clay and make, as a rule, than the urns, often covered with patterns of impressed cord, etc.

Of the "incense-cups" the most remark-



FIG. 22.

able are the "grape-cups," so-called from their surface being studded with knobs (Fig. 21), which in one case at least have been made separately and inserted into holes in the side of the vessel. These little cups, of which the museum possesses four, seem to be almost peculiar to the barrows of Wiltshire. Another remarkable little vessel has its exterior covered with an impressed Vandyke pattern, with its projecting



FIG. 23.

shoulder pierced with three pairs of holes for suspension (Fig. 22). (These holes are quite distinct from the pair of holes penetrating the side of the vessel which are present in almost all the incense-cups, the use of which is such a puzzle.)

There is a good example of another type of cup with expanded rim (Fig. 23), of which the British Museum also possesses Wiltshire specimens.

Others,* again, are more or less bowl-shaped, with various impressed ornaments on their exterior, whilst one takes the form of two shallow cups, divided by a partition, back to back, so as to be reversible. The usual two holes are found in each half of this vessel. Yet another has open slits all round its sides.

Of other vessels the most remarkable is a round-bottomed vessel found at Crendon (Bucks), with loops for suspension on its sides (Fig. 24), unlike, apparently, any other vessel known to have been found in England.

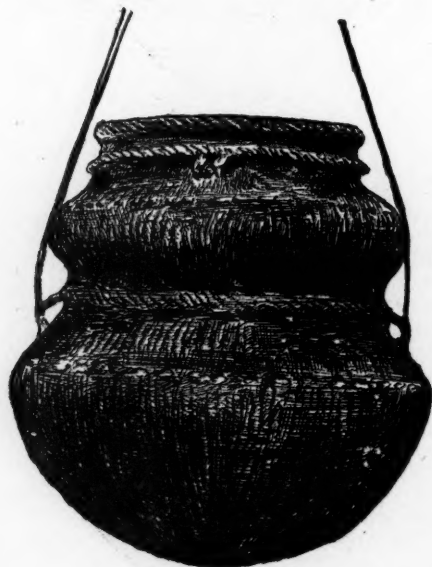


FIG. 24.

This is of well-made and carefully-tooled ware. There is also a smaller round-bottomed vessel, with loops for suspension, of thick coarse ware, evidently a cooking vessel (Fig. 25), found in a barrow near Kingston Deverill.

Other objects of the Bronze Age are flat oblong tablets of stone or bone, pierced with holes at each end, supposed to have served to guard the wrist from the bow-string; of these there are three or four in the museum.

Of objects of the Late Celtic or Iron Age the museum possesses a few interesting specimens. From dwelling-pits on Oldbury

Hill come certain saucepan-shaped pots of a reddish ware, a good deal polished on the outside, which were probably of this period, and from the same locality a fine penannular bronze fibula and bronze gouge. There are also several small bronze fibulæ, with the end of the catch turned back like a duck's



FIG. 25.

bill to meet the bow, all made in one piece. These were found at different localities in North Wilts, from which neighbourhood came also two similar specimens in the British Museum. These fibulæ greatly resemble on a smaller scale specimens found with Gaulish interments in France and



FIG. 26.

Switzerland. Another interesting object is a small triangular earthenware stamp, which, though found with Roman remains at Great Bedwyn, bears characteristic late Celtic ornament on it. The principal object of this date, however, is the well-known Marlborough bucket (Fig. 26), a sepulchral vessel of wood,

with iron hoops and handles, and broad bands of bronze reliefs of heads, animals, etc. It measures 21 inches in height and 24 inches in diameter.

Coming to Roman and Romano-British times, the Westbury Ironworks have produced a considerable collection of the objects usually found on Roman sites. There is a good deal of more or less perfect pottery, including Samian, with makers' marks, though there are no complete specimens of this latter ware; a series of sarsen mealing-stones with rounded rubbers; loom-weights of chalk and earthenware; a bronze ewer and two pateræ; a small painter's palette of marble; the sole of a lady's sandal; and a number of quern-stones. One of the most interesting things, perhaps, in this Westbury collection is the iron edge of a wooden spade.

From Broomsgrove Farm, near Pewsey, come several unusually large Romano-British urns, found in what appeared to be a kiln, and from the site of a Romano-British settlement at Cold Kitchen Hill, near Warminster, a series of small articles—bone buttons, earthenware sling-stones (of which other examples are in the museum from a dwelling-pit at Beckhampton), a very perfect white-metal spoon, a bone needle with central eye, bronze fibulæ with the loop at the end characteristic of provincial make, beads, counters, etc., not the least interesting thing being a little branch of red coral, which must have been brought from the Mediterranean, and is very rarely found with Roman remains in England.

From the settlement at Baydon there are iron implements, including a curious carding-comb; and from the site of a villa at Great Bedwyn a little gold ring and a diminutive figure of a cock in bronze.

The recent excavations at Box Villa have contributed a fine moulded capital, a small altar without inscription, and the central portion of a good figure in a niche—a huntsman returning from the chase with a hare on one shoulder and a bird on the other. There are also several frames of painted plaster, much of it imitative of various marbles, stone hypocaust pillars, and other objects from the same site.

From Rushall Down and other localities

there come a number of fibulæ, keys, buckles, pins, the leg of a *jointed* bronze figure, a bronze plaque with the figure of Minerva in relief, and several remarkably fine querns. There is also a quantity of pottery from Pans Lane, Devizes.

The bone catch and mounts, and the iron-work of a crossbow, found with an interment at Southgrove Farm at Burbage, are interesting and uncommon finds.

In Saxon antiquities the county and the museum are not rich. The best things are a massive ivory armlet and a long-handled bronze patera from a barrow on Salisbury racecourse, and some of the beautiful gold jewellery set with garnets, etc., found in a barrow on Roundway Down.

In the way of Medieval and later antiquities there are but few things, the most important, perhaps, being the fine gilt brass pax with crested top found at East Grafton, a much smaller and meaner one from Avebury, a gold locket with portrait of Charles I., and the gold medal presented to John Britton by the King of Prussia.

Stonehenge.—At the present time there may be seen at the museum the whole of the objects found during the recent excavations at Stonehenge, lent by the kindness of Sir Edmund Antrobus; and here may be seen portions of the worked face of the monoliths and the flint implements and huge quartzite mauls, weighing from 40 to 60 pounds, as well as the smaller quartzite hammers with which it is supposed these worked surfaces were produced. The society also possesses a collection of fragments of the Stonehenge rocks and of microscopic slides prepared from them, of its own, as well as models of the structure itself.

The Library.—As with the collections of the museum, so, too, with the Library attached to it. The object of the Society has been to make it in the first place a treasury where all manner of Wiltshire matters in any sort of way connected with the history of the county—and the modern history of the county is by no means neglected in favour of its past—may find a home. Already there are over sixty bound volumes of "Wiltshire Tracts," containing pamphlets and excerpts from magazines or books, either bearing directly on the county in some

way, or written by natives or residents in it; whilst the collection of drawings and prints fills some twenty-four large scrap-books; and there is also a growing series of big volumes in which newspaper-cuttings and scraps find a home.

The one great need, alike of the Museum and Library, at the present moment, is money to provide the absolutely necessary additional room.



Notes from the Nile, 1902.

BY JOHN WARD, F.S.A., OF BELFAST.

III. KARNAK: THE CITY OF THE HAWKS.

LUXOR, January 20, 1902.

COUR way here we encountered contrary winds at times, for the Nile winds about, and what is good for one bend is bad for the next.

One day we had to anchor for an entire day at the edge of a pebbly desert. It was a lovely day, with a fine healthy breeze, and we landed and walked many miles across the shingly waste. But we passed many little heaps of sand and gravel, every one denoting that tombs were below. These were what is known as prehistoric, though they can be dated by the pottery which is always found with them. There is now a demand for these "prehistoric" periods' relics, and so the natives, alive to the occasion, rifle the tombs, undisturbed for 6,500 years, and many bones of old humanity (from their great age as light as cork) are ruthlessly scattered about. There was one tomb, possibly of the Third Dynasty, with steps leading down to an arched doorway of brickwork, which had been robbed and left open. And this was in the lonely desert; only an experienced eye could have detected that the surface, covered with wind-swept sand and pebbles, had ever been a place of sepulture. The desert extended for miles. In the distance Denderah's Temple reared its pylons over the mounds that mark the ancient deserted city. Around us were

scattered innumerable flint flakes. We picked up arrowheads, hatchets, and hammers thousands of years older than the prehistoric tombs. These, the only records of battle or of the chase, were dropped on the desert by their owners in ages past.

In due time we reached Thebes, sailing as we could, now east, now west, as the river's course diverges. Anchoring off the Temples of Karnak, we visited M. Georges Legrain, the courteous engineer in charge of the works of restoration and discovery now going on for the Department of Antiquities. It will be recollected that eight or nine of the great columns of the hypostyle hall fell about two years ago. M. Legrain has had all the debris collected and marked and numbered. Each column now lies extended on the ground, the pieces arranged in order, and the greater part of them will be rebuilt this year. There were jerrybuilders in Thebes in the good old times, and perhaps Rameses II. had his great temple built by contract. He must have had more temples on hand than his commissioner of works could attend to, for his grandiose erections are found in all parts of Egypt. Some of the columns at Karnak were built on the ground without any foundations at all! As they were 12 feet in diameter, and 40 feet high, the wonder is they stood so long. Others of the pillars have fairly good foundations. The very low Nile of two years ago left the soil unusually dry. Then came a slight shock of earthquake, and the columns that had no foundations tumbled one against the other, and the grand old hall became a confused heap of ruins. It seemed hopeless to remedy, but M. Legrain set about the task to save what remained erect and gather up the fallen fragments. He is now confident in the success of his efforts of reconstruction. Already the standing columns have been underpinned, the handsome blocks tied ingeniously with steel rods, which, being unseen, do not injure the general effect of the magnificent forest of shafts. Where these huge beams were cracked (many are 16 feet long and upwards) a steel rail is placed on top, thin rods pierce the blocks vertically, and are secured by washers underneath. This system has saved dozens of the great lintels from destruction.

M. Legrain has been seven years conserving engineer here, and during this time has practically rediscovered Karnak. Under the northern rubbish heaps he found one of the city gates, and near it a lovely little temple dedicated to Ptah, and within it a perfect statue of the deity. He has ingeniously restored the roof of the little temple, so that only the dim religious light penetrates, and some of the old effect is reproduced. Under M. Legrain's talented exploration the many temples of Karnak are gaining a new interest, and more nearly approach their original arrangement. The great obelisks now stand out with their ancient effect. The hall of audience (which was prepared by Ptolemy for Alexander IV., son of Roxana) still contains the name of the unfortunate boy, done into an Egyptian cartouche, and spelt out in hieroglyphics. Beside it is a part of the library buildings of King Thothmes III., the walls of which are covered with sculptured pictures of the rare plants acclimatized in the Royal Botanic Gardens of that Monarch. Dr. Schweinfurth visited there with us, and could tell the botanical name of nearly every plant of these "Kew Gardens" of 1500 B.C.

While we were at Thebes M. Legrain made a great discovery. Turning over the ruins of a fallen temple, he found a slab with the name of Usertasen I., of the Twelfth Dynasty. This made him look for more, and under the soil he found many similar blocks covered with sculptured story of 1,000 years earlier than was known to have existed at Karnak. These were the ruins of a palace of Usertasen, which had been destroyed by the Hyksos, or shepherd kings. Long afterwards the great Thothmes, not knowing of their existence below, levelled the ground and erected a temple of inferior art, though still a fine structure, above the more ancient building.

On the western bank of the Nile we visited the excavations now being made by Mr. Newberry. There he has uncovered the floors of a summer palace of Amenhotep III. The floors only are left, but they are wonderful, bearing fresco paintings of sporting scenes in vivid colours, as fresh as when painted 3,500 years ago. A very similar painted floor was discovered ten years ago

200 miles down the river, where the son of this same King had founded a new city. (This was described fully, with engravings of the designs, in *Pyramids and Progress*.) Many other interesting things may be found here. When we visited it only a week's work had been done.

January 25, 1902.

The sail from Thebes to El Kab was pleasantly made with a strong north wind all the way, which carried the *Istar* along against the current at the rate of ten miles an hour. Ement and Esneh, both flourishing towns, were passed, and through a fertile country, with every sign of prosperity, we arrived on the second day at El Kab.

El Kab is seldom visited. There is no town, not even a village, and, though there is a little station on the railway some miles off, nobody seems to stop there. And yet it is a most wonderful place, and has found employment for several eminent savants for many years. Professor Sayce and Mr. Somers Clarke have been here for many winters, and yet have not nearly completed their labours. The walls of the town are nearly perfect, 40 feet thick, and from 20 to 30 feet high. There are several ramps or sloping ways to the top of the walls, wide enough for chariots. Professor Sayce found a stairway in the thickness of the wall, the steps quite perfect. There had been stone gateways, the foundations and lower courses of which were laid bare by Mr. Quibell. The walls enclose an empty space. There is no town, not even a village, and scarcely any population on the spot.

We are in one of the two dahabeahs which have tied up here for several months at a time for a dozen of years past. At this side of the Nile the strip of cultivated land is only about 100 feet wide. The city wall measures a third of a mile on each side. Originally it was a square, with a gate in the centre of each side; but one corner and one of the gateways has been washed away by the Nile about 3,000 years ago, for a stone breakwater was then built to prevent further encroachments. This huge fortification is believed to have been built in the Sixth Dynasty—that is, some 5,000 years ago—and is the finest bit of crude brickwork in

the world. What it was built for is quite a mystery, for there could never be a population here to need it. The most likely reason is that at this point there may have been a traffic with the Red Sea or gold mines in the interior, and that this was a camp or refuge for protection. There were fine temples here, but they have disappeared. In most cases only a few blocks of broken stone are left.

The mountains behind the walls are full of tombs, some of them of great personages belonging to the ancient city. One of them is that of Admiral Aahmes, who was commander of the Egyptian fleet in the time of the wars which resulted in the expulsion of the Hyksos.

Another great man, Paheri, was tutor to Thothmes IV., and the young Prince is shown on the knees of his "royal nurse." Both these tombs are beautifully painted, and in fine preservation, although 3,500 years have elapsed since they were executed.

Away in the wide wady which leads to the Red Sea there are ruins of several temples, and on the rocks are inscriptions dating back to the Sixth Dynasty. One little gem of a temple was built by Amenhotep III., the same who erected the Colossæ at Thebes. But this is the smallest of fanes, only about 20 by 30 feet. The interior has four fluted columns, and is covered with carved paintings, with inscriptions quite fresh and still perfect. The utter loneliness of the situation, among barren valleys and precipices, cliffs, and stony desert, makes one enjoy the beautiful little temple's shade. Its portico and colonnade have fallen to ruin, but the interior is almost perfect still.

There are several miles of cemeteries about the old town, within the walls and without. One of these was the shrine of a King of the Second or Third Dynasty, who had been a native of the district. His shrine was made of red granite from Assouan, and its fragments cover a large space. One, with his name on it, was sent to the Cairo Museum (Kha, Sekhemui). He was one of the "lost" Kings mentioned by Manetho.

But by far the finest results of recent excavations were found in another old city on the opposite bank of the Nile. This was the city of Nekhen, called by the Greeks Hiera-

konpolis, or the City of the Hawks. Mr. Quibell found here, in 1898, a wonderful collection of relics of the good old times of Egypt. There must have been a populous city here, and its cemeteries extend for several miles. The only building remaining is the fort, of sun-dried brick, but not nearly as old as that of El Kab, opposite, and very much smaller. This is situated on the western desert, and three miles from the Nile. The land between the site and the river is richly cultivated, but sparsely inhabited. The desert is plentifully sprinkled with flint arrows and hatchets, showing that there was a population before even the days of the city. In the tombs were found many splendid alabaster bowls and pottery of the early empire.

But in the ruins of the city temple Quibell discovered, just as he was about to give up his work as hardly worth the trouble, a shield of King Nar-mer, who lived long before Mena of the First Dynasty. It is beautifully carved, showing that the people who made it were skilled artists, and had the hieroglyph language even then.

Near this were also discovered two bronze statues of King Pepy—one of them life-size—who lived 3400 B.C. Bronze statues were supposed before this discovery to have been quite a late development of art, 1,000 years subsequent to this fine work. Quibell also found the bronze figure of the sacred hawk, which gave the district its name. The head of the bird is of solid gold, weighing over a pound, its eyes being of obsidian, a pin of that rare stone extending right through the fabric.

These precious objects had been hidden in the vaults of the temple. Later Kings had repaired and rebuilt the edifice. Their names were found on the foundations and stones. But they knew nothing of the valuable treasures lying underground for 5,000 or 7,000 years.

(Concluded.)



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

WHILE searching for some Roman remains found by a farmer named Adey at Ifold, near Painswick, in 1868, but of which no details came to light or print, Mr. St. Clair Baddeley, of Rome, says a Bristol paper, has laid bare a good mosaic pavement, and found a base, cap, and column of local stone, with mouldings of a superior type.

A discovery which will have a particular interest for the geologist was made on October 31 at some brick-kilns at Klinge, near Kottbus, in the province of Brandenburg. Some workmen who were digging for clay came across a skeleton, which has proved to be that of a mammoth. The head, backbone, thigh-bones, pelvis, ribs (about 100 centimetres long and 5 centimetres in width), and the tusks, which are about 15 centimetres in circumference, are all well preserved.

The old sundial in Pump Court, Middle Temple, has lately been renovated and repainted. This old dial has been in existence for upwards of 300 years. It is inscribed: "Shadows we are, and like shadows depart."

It has been found that King James's Bridge at Berwick is in a condition demanding immediate attention. The Town Council have agreed to make certain temporary repairs, and to call in a competent bridge expert to make a thorough examination. The bridge took over twenty-four years to build, and was completed in 1634. It links England and Scotland. The Berwick Corporation receives an annual grant from the Crown for bridge maintenance.

An interesting ceremony, says the *Athenaeum* of November 14, has just taken place at Geneva. A monument, consisting of a block of granite with suitable inscription, has been erected there, and publicly dedicated by Swiss Calvinists to the memory of Michael Servetus, who was burnt alive by their forefathers at Champel, October 27, 1553. The Genevan Calvinists, who headed the movement, with the assent and support of churches of the same communion at Basle, Berne, Schaffhausen, and Zurich (consulted at the time as to the condemnation of Servetus), have adopted this means of making the *amende honorable* to the memory of the distinguished thinker and physician, whose judicial murder is the foulest blot on Calvin's record. Geneva now accordingly possesses an "expiatory monument." It is, as one of the speakers pointed out at the ceremony of unveiling on November 1, precisely as if Pope Pius X. were to put up a monument in front of the Louvre in expiatory commemoration of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

SALES.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON, AND HODGE sold on the 26th ult. and succeeding days the following VOL. XXXIX.

valuable books: Bewick's Birds, Quadrupeds, and Fables, large paper, 5 vols., 1791-1820, £14 10s.; a MS. Domesday in English, Sec. XIV., £20; Anselme, Maison Royale de France, 9 vols., 1726-33, £13; Gerarde's Herball, 1597, £15 15s.; Manuscript Commonplace Book of Sir John Reresby, 1628-45, £36 10s.; Cuthbert Tunstall, De Arte Supputandi, Pynson, 1522, £20; Reid's Catalogue of Cruikshank's Works, 1871, £12 15s.; Ackermann's Cambridge University, 1815, £14 10s.; Birch's Heads, large paper, 1756, £11; Creighton's Queen Elizabeth, 1896, £12 10s.; Dickens's Works, 30 vols., 1874-76, £12 10s.; Dictionary of National Biography, 66 vols., £35; Donovan's Natural History Works, 39 vols., 1794-1834, £10 15s.; Lever's Novels, 37 vols., 1897-99, £10; Encyclopædia Britannica, 34 vols., £15 5s.; Rawlinson's Herodotus, Monarchies, and Phœnicia, 10 vols., 1862-89, £10; Thackeray's Works, 26 vols., 1883-86, £15 10s.; Carlyle's Works, 34 vols., 1870-74, £13 15s.; Freeman's Norman Conquest, 6 vols., 1877-79, £10 5s.; Fuller Worthies Library, by Grosart, large paper, 39 vols., 1868-74, £22; Scottish Historical Society, 37 vols., 1887-1901, £20 5s.; Chertsey Worthies' Library, 14 vols., 1879-81, £10 5s.; Grosart's Occasional Issues, 1876-81, £10 5s.; New Shakspere Society (42), 1874-92, £10 5s.; Shakespeare's Works, by Aldis Wright (40), £9 15s.

The same auctioneers sold on the 30th and 31st ult. the following from the library of the late A. F. Nichols: Browning's Bells and Pomegranates, Parts I.-VIII., 1841-46, £12; Burns's Poems, Edin., 1793, presentation copy to R. Riddell, with autograph inscription, £178; Johnson's Scots Musical Museum, 4 vols., with numerous MS. notes by Burns, 1787-90, £610; Grimm's Popular Stories, Cruikshank's plates, 2 vols., 1823-26, £29 10s.; Coleridge's Fears in Solitude, with an autograph letter, 1798, £24 10s.; Brant's Ship of Fools, by Barclay, 1570, £16 10s.; J. H. Jesse's Works, 14 vols., 1840-67, £12 17s. 6d.; Shelley's Original Poetry, by Victor and Cazire, 1810, £600; Shelley's Laon and Cythna, 1818, presentation copy, £62; Voragine, Legenda Aurea (imperfect), Wynkyn de Worde, 1527, £17 10s.—*Athenaeum*, November 7.

Messrs. Hodgson included in their sale last week the following: Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols., a fine copy of the first edition in the original calf, £98; Wynkyn de Worde's Arte and Crafte to Lyve Well and to Dye Well, 1505, a fragment of 98 folios, £35; Rabelais, Œuvres, par Duchat, 3 vols., £8 2s. 6d.; Earlom and Turner's Portraits of Illustrious Characters, £6 7s. 6d.; Swift's Works, best edition, 19 vols., £8; Folklore Society's Publications, 1878-1902, 48 vols., £20 10s.; also a series of the Arundel Society's Chromolithographs, 96 in number, £82 10s.—*Athenaeum*, November 14.

Yesterday in Wellington Street, at Messrs. Sotheby's, for the third time this year, there occurred for sale, as part of the collection of the late Mr. Richard Manley Foster, of Manley Lodge, Waterloo, near Liverpool, an example of the celebrated petition crown designed by Thomas Simon, and issued in 1663. The well-known inscription on the edge,

wherein Simon asks Charles II. to compare this, his trial piece, with the Dutch, is well struck. The example comes from cabinets such as the Dimsdale, the Cuff, the Wigan, the Marsham, the Clarke, the Webb. It realized £310, against £420 for the example in the Murdoch cabinet, and £365 for that belonging to a nobleman, both sold within the past few months. A 50s. piece, *temp.* Oliver Cromwell, by Simon, 1656, said to be the finest specimen known of a rare coin, from the Montagu and other cabinets, brought £140; a Scarborough 5s. piece, a large plate of irregular oblong form cut from the edge of a large silver salver, very rare, £62; an Oliver Cromwell half broad by Simon, 1656, brilliant and scarce, £34 10s.; an Edward VI. sovereign, third coinage, Tower mint, somewhat repaired, but otherwise good, £34 10s.; a Richard III. half angel, one of the rarest examples in the English series, £34; two Henry VII. sovereigns of the third and fourth type, £33 15s.; two Edward V. angels, London mint, respectively £28 5s. and £22. The two days' total, 264 lots, was £1,654 16s.—*Daily News*, November 5.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The new part of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* (vol. xv., part 2) has reached us. Of the archaeological papers, the most important is a very interesting and careful study by the Rev. D. Gath Whitley, entitled "Footprints of Vanished Races in Cornwall." The paper is well worth reading for its thorough discussion of an important question. Mr. Whitley's conclusion is that in Cornwall we have traces of at least four vanished races: "First, the Palæolithic men, who were swept away by a great diluvial catastrophe; secondly, the dwarfs or pigmies, whom, for convenience, I have called the 'Piskey-Dwarfs'; thirdly, the Dolmen-Builders, who mysteriously departed from our shores; fourthly, the Ivernians or Iberians, who were partly assimilated into the Celtic race. All these tribes lived in the Neolithic or Later Stone Age, and, with the exception of the Ivernians in the later stages of their history, were unacquainted with the use of metals." Other contributions of antiquarian interest are an important "Inventory of the Jewels, Ornaments, Vestments, etc., belonging to the Priory of St. Michael's Mount," dating from the early sixteenth century, and communicated by Mr. Michell Whitley; "Prebendary Hingeston-Randolph's Register of Bishops of Exeter," by the Rev. Chancellor Edmonds; and the fifth part of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould's catalogue of "Cornish Church Dedications."

The publications of few societies can rival in interest and importance the *Collections* of the Sussex Archaeological Society, vol. xlv. of which was issued lately. The recent exhibitions of Sussex ironwork and pottery form the text for the first paper, a study of the two industries by Mr. Charles Dawson, F.S.A., who took so active a part in getting up and arranging the interesting displays at Lewes Castle. The article is very readable and the many illustrations are excellent. A sidelight on the iron industry is cast by the next

paper, which contains some "Extracts Relating to Sussex Ordnance from a Carrier's Account Book, A.D. 1761," contributed by Mr. W. P. Breach. The worthy East Grinstead carrier's accounts show that Sussex took no inconsiderable share in supplying the nation's ordnance. This particular carrier took not only guns to Woolwich, but much oak and beech timber to South London and bark to Bermondsey. The return load was usually "coles." The Rev. G. M. Livett sends an interesting study, illustrated, of the architectural history of Battle Church, and Mr. P. M. Johnston describes, with illustrations, in his usual attractive way, the Church of Lyminster and the chapel of Warningcamp. Other illustrated papers are "Bodiam Castle," by Mr. Harold Sands, in which a well-worn theme is freshly treated; "A Roman Inscription from Worthing"—an inscribed stone found in 1901—by Mr. Haverfield; and a study of the "'Barton' or 'Manor' Farm, Nyetimber, Pagham," by Messrs. Guernonprez and P. M. Johnston. The remaining contents of this valuable and comprehensive volume are, besides various notes and queries, "Earl Swegen and Hacon Dux," by Mr. H. Hall; the "Testament and Will of Agnes Morley, Foundress of the Free Grammar School at Lewes, dated 1511 and 1512," communicated by Mr. Garraway Rice; "Borough of Horsham Market Deed," communicated by Mr. P. S. Godman; and the second part of "The Vicars and Parish of Cuckfield," by the Rev. Canon Cooper, who also sends a first paper on the family of "The Coverts."

We have also received the new part, for 1903, of the *Bradford Antiquary*, issued by the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society. Mr. Harry Speight contributes a full and most readable account of "Hawthorn Hall and its Associations," outlining the history of the manor from the tenth century, and describing fully the many historic incidents and persons associated with the picturesque old manor-house, which dates from early Jacobean days. Two plates—one of the ivy-covered, gabled exterior, and the other showing the interior of the King's chamber—illustrate the paper. Mr. W. Cudworth sends a list of the Bradford Churchwardens from 1667 to the present year, and the late Mr. Empsall's transcript of the "Burial Register of Bradford Parish Church" is continued. Other contributions are an illustrated account of "Plans of Bradford," by Mr. S. O. Bailey; "The First Bradford Bank," with a facsimile of one of its drafts, by Mr. W. Cudworth; "Vestiges of the Celts in the West Riding," "Revey Old Charity School," demolished in 1897, by Mr. J. Parker; and "The Story of the Turvin Coiners," by Mr. C. A. Federer, who also continues his "West Riding Cartulary."

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC.—*October 15.*—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. Stanley Bousfield and Mr. Paul Ruben were elected members.—Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited a half-groat of Richard III. with the mint-mark a boar's head. This coin appeared to have been struck from dies of the groat.—Mr. Harry

Price exhibited specimens in gold, silver, and bronze of a medal recently struck to commemorate the Battle of Shrewsbury, fought in 1403. It was designed by the Mayor, Mr. Herbert Southam, and shows on the obverse a view of Battlefield Church, and on the reverse, the arms of Henry IV. and Edward VII., and of the county of Salop and Shrewsbury.—Mr. John Dudman, jun., showed a proof of the copper penny of George IV. with the reverse design for the Ionian Islands, and a proof of the penny of 1841, with two stops after "Reg." Mr. J. E. Pritchard sent for exhibition a photograph of a one-pound note issued in 1812 by the Bristol Commercial Token Company.—Mr. G. Macdonald communicated an account of a recent find of Roman coins in Scotland. The coins were discovered in a well in the parish of Kirkintilloch, and consisted of one denarius of Mark Antony, 32 B.C., and of twelve others of the emperors Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, and Marcus Aurelius. The interest in the find lay in the circumstance that all the imperial coins were of tin and not silver, and that several of them had evidently been cast in the same mould. Mr. Macdonald was of opinion that the coins were not forgeries intended for circulation, but were shams especially manufactured for devotional purposes, the custom of throwing money into wells from superstitious motives being in ancient times a very familiar phenomenon.—*Athenæum*, October 24.

§ § §
The first meeting of the twelfth session of the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY was held on October 19, Mr. A. H. Huth in the chair.—Mr. H. R. Plomer read a paper entitled "Some Notes on References to Books in English Wills." He remarked that the wills of the clergy are, as might be expected, the most prolific in the mention of books. The humblest parish priest possessed at least one service-book, while at the other end of the scale we find men like Bishop Grandison of Exeter, or Bishop Skirlaw of Durham, in possession of noble and priceless libraries. Next in importance, though they make a very bad second, are the wills of the nobility. The wills of the gentry, the yeomen, and the tradesmen are, speaking generally, barren of any mention of books. After speaking of the nature of the books mentioned, and of the very vague descriptions often given, Mr. Plomer gave a few examples, chiefly of gorgeously bound service-books, and quoted the will of John Goodyere, of Monken Hadley, gentleman, a very rare instance of the will of a private gentleman yielding any information about books, especially such as these. First of all he mentions his "best prymer covered with crymsin velvet and clasped with silver and gilt," and goes on to refer to "a boke of regimine (de regimine) principum in parchment," "a boke of dives et pauper in printe," "a boke of the Knyght of the Tower in printe," "The Canterbury Tales in parchment," "an olde boke of the cronycles of Yngeland," "an olde boke of bonaventur," and "a queyr of phisick of the secrets of women."

§ § §
THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.—The annual meeting of subscribers to this institution was held at the rooms of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, last Thursday. In moving the adoption

of the report, the chairman (Professor S. H. Butcher) said that he wished to put in a word with regard to classical students who could not hope to become experts. The professed archaeologist was perhaps sometimes inclined to look a little coldly on these amateur votaries of his science. Yet even a slight knowledge of archaeology, provided it was sound in its kind, enriched in a wonderful manner classical study. He alluded not merely to the direct light shed on classical texts by archaeological discovery, or to the invigorating influence which the infusion of the scientific spirit exercised on literary training, but to the fact that the literature itself was thus seen in a new and larger setting; it became more real, more concrete. Archaeological research had gone far to efface the boundary lines between historic and prehistoric times. Indeed, in certain respects, they could realize a prehistoric civilization, unearthed before their eyes and revealed in such authentic detail as that of Crete, even more clearly than they could the civilization of the Periclean era. Mr. J. L. Myres gave an illustrated account of his recent successful excavations at Petsofá, in Eastern Crete. The most singular feature of the finds was the abundance of prehistoric terra-cottas throwing new light on the dress and on the religious beliefs of early man in Crete. Especially noteworthy were the large quantities of representations of vermin, apparently for some dedicatory purpose.—*Guardian*, October 28.

§ § §
At the autumn council meeting of the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, under the presidency of Mr. F. F. Fox, a sum of £25 was unanimously voted to the Caerwent Exploration Fund, this work being highly praised by all present. The resignation of Sir Brooke Kay as president of the council was read. Sir Brooke Kay had filled that position for many years with considerable satisfaction and great courtesy to all, and his loss will be much regretted. Mr. F. F. Fox was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy. It was decided to hold the spring meeting in 1904 on Tuesday, June 7, when a river excursion is to be arranged for between Bredon and Pershore. It was reported that the *Transactions*, part 2 of vol. xxv., will be issued almost immediately. The idea of holding winter meetings, as recently suggested by circular letter addressed to the Bristol members, was fully approved.

§ § §
The monthly meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on October 28, Mr. J. V. Gregory presiding.—Mr. Robert Blair reported that he had been shown that evening five Roman coins found in the bed of the river Tyne by the workmen. One was a denarius of Trajan, a first brass of Trajan, a first brass of Antoninus Pius, a first brass of Marcus Aurelius, and a third brass of Victorinus.—A paper was read by the secretary on "Coupland Castle," written by the Rev. M. Culley of Coupland, and there was also presented a note by Mr. Frank W. Rich on a stone coffin containing human remains and an urn recently discovered in Hanover Square, Newcastle. The coffin was situated at a depth of 8 feet 8 inches below the present surface of the street, the subsoil being nearly all solid clay.

From the dimensions it was presumably that of a young person. There were bones, a skull, and other remains in the coffin, and there was at its foot a very fine urn of characteristic Roman pottery and design, with a slip ornament in relief, and measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at its greatest diameter. A few paces away another stone coffin was found of ruder design, but quite empty.—Mr. R. O. Heslop said this was the first time they had acquired a Roman sarcophagus in the Black Gate Museum, and it was extremely interesting to be possessed of one. Another very interesting point had been raised by Mr. Blair, and that was that the Roman burial-places were always by the side of the road, and the mainway from the bridge into Pons Aelii led up between the Toothill and the Roman station. These remains were buried by the side of the old Toothill. The coffin-lid had been fastened down by leaden dowles, and was full of water. Its discoverer thought he had found treasure, and put his hand in and groped about, thus mixing all the contents up, and so disturbed and broke many of the bones of the child which had been buried within it. There was little doubt that the urn was the last plaything of the child, and the costliness of the sarcophagus indicated that the child had belonged to a person of quality, possibly an officer of the adjacent stations.—An interesting note was next read by Mr. John Robinson on a tithe barn at Bishopwearmouth.

The first meeting of the winter session in connection with the BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Reading on October 21, Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., presiding, when an interesting lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, was given by Miss M. A. Murray, of University College, London, on "Social and Domestic Life in Ancient Egypt, with some Account of Recent Excavations." Miss Murray spent last winter conducting the excavations at Abydos, under the direction of Professor Flinders Petrie.

The SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY met on November 11, when Professor Petrie read "Remarks on the Nineteenth and Twentieth Egyptian Dynasties."



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

SHROPSHIRE PARISH DOCUMENTS. By E. C. Peele and R. S. Clease. 2 plates. Issued by the Salop County Council. Shrewsbury: *W. B. Walker*, 1903. 8vo., pp. iv, 382.

Four years ago the clerk and deputy-clerk of the County Council of Salop issued an "Interim Report" giving the results of their inspection of the secular and ecclesiastical documents of some eighty or ninety

parishes, which they undertook under the instructions of the County Council. Since then they have personally visited all the remaining parishes in the county, and made lists of all the parochial documents in each, and the imposing volume before us gives the result of what must have been their very arduous labours. Every assistance was afforded them by the parochial clergy. Indeed, in only three instances did the incumbents "absolutely deny the right of the County Council to go through the parish chest."

This is, we believe, the first instance of a County Council carrying out a systematic inquiry as to the parochial documents in the county and embodying the results in a printed report; and we warmly congratulate the clerk and deputy-clerk on so successful a completion of their difficult task. We trust that other County Councils will follow the example of the Shropshire governing body, and will cause to be prepared and will print the results of similar investigations into extant parochial documents. Such could not fail to be of the highest interest and value.

The Shropshire Report before us wisely arranges the parishes in alphabetical order. Under each parish is given, first, a list of "Documents in the custody of the Parish Council (or Meeting)," and next, a list of "Documents in the custody of the Rector (or Vicar)." Under the former head not only minute-books and vestry-books, but even cheque-books and bankers' pass-books are recorded. Under the second head is given an accurate list of the registers of each parish, also churchwardens' account-books, tithe-maps and awards, terriers, deeds, etc. There are frequent notes about the condition of registers and other books, and where tithe-maps or awards are missing, this is stated.

Besides these necessary lists of documents, the Report contains a number of extracts from registers and churchwardens' accounts. Thus we find a note of the marriage at Great Bolas on April 13, 1790, of "John Jones" (then Lord Burleigh, and afterwards Marquis of Exeter) with Sarah Hoggins. It is interesting to note that the bridegroom paid rates in 1790 and 1791 as "Mr. Jones," in 1792 as "John Jones, Esq.," and in 1793 as "The Right Honourable the Earl of Exeter." The churchwardens' accounts are, as might be expected, very often missing. The earliest seems to be those of Worfield, which commence in the year 1500, and are now being edited by Mr. H. B. Walters of the British Museum for the *Shropshire Archeological Transactions*. The Cheswardine accounts commence in 1544, and some valuable extracts for the period of the various changes of religion are given in the Report (pp. 52-79). The Condover accounts commence in 1577, and those of Stockton in 1598. Some extracts relating to Civil War events are given from the latter (pp. 323-327). There are also early eighteenth-century terriers of Atcham, Cheswardine, and Quatt, printed in this Report. Many old deeds are mentioned; there is a long list of those of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, from 1280; a charter from John, Earl of Arundel, to Ruyton, dated in 8 Henry VI.; and a Royal Charter to Worfield, dated 16 Edward IV. At Claverley there seem to be a number of Court Rolls commencing *temp.* Henry IV. There is a curious deed of 1539, by which the Bishop of Coventry and Lich-

field permits the parishioners of Berrington to have an annual love-feast on Monday in Easter week. At Cheswardine is preserved a portion of a twelfth-century breviary, which has been collated with the Sarum and York breviaries, but does not seem to correspond with either use. We have only just been able to call attention to a few of the many valuable things contained in this Report.

The clerk and deputy-clerk have made many useful suggestions also. In the case of the registers of one parish, it is stated that "the safe is very damp, and the books, etc., should be removed" (p. 160). In another parish, an enlightened committee appointed by the Parish Council "to review the parish documents," state that they kept certain maps, but *destroyed* a large number of documents! And this was only in 1895! (pp. 114, 115).

We might mention that there are many more documents belonging to St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, than those given in the Report. There are, for instance, official transcripts of the registers of Albrighton, Astley, and The Clive—all formerly chapelries of St. Mary's—and a number of registered copies of wills proved in the Peculiar Court of St. Mary's.

At p. 170 is a copy of the will of Robert de Longdon, Rector of Frodesley, dated 1361, "*taken from the Domesday Book*" (!). This "copy," which is incomplete, contains at least six or seven mistakes as here given. It was printed in the *Antiquary* a few years ago (see vol. xxxv., p. 213), and in a subsequent number certain errata were corrected, but they are all here again repeated! A better and more carefully copied transcript of this early will is printed in the register of Frodesley, issued by the Shropshire Parish Register Society.

We have nothing but the warmest praise for this very excellent and carefully compiled volume on the Shropshire Parish Documents.—W. G. D. FLETCHER, F.S.A.

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BOOK PRICES CURRENT, vol. xvii. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1903. Demy 8vo., pp. xxxviii, 687. Price 27s. 6d. net.

The new volume of Mr. Slater's invaluable bibliographical record appears with its usual punctuality. It covers the past season, during which some 44,000 lots of books were sold, mostly in London, realizing a total of nearly £140,000, the highest sum ever realized in a single season, with the exception of that reached in 1901-1902. It would seem difficult to suggest any improvement in the form or details of this annual record, yet compiler and publisher each year manage to provide some further help for those who use the book. Last year headlines were usefully introduced; this year the index has been improved "by the addition, within brackets, of an increased number of what may be called 'Publication Dates,' by means of which one edition of a book is distinguished from another at a glance." This development is of obvious utility. The lessons to be drawn from the record before us are much the same as those suggested by recent previous issues. The older classics of our literature and more recent books which will take similar rank by and by are all commanding enhanced prices. Many books which not so very long ago a collector of moderate means might hope to place upon his shelves

are now sold at figures that limit competition to the possessors of long purses, while classics which have always commanded good prices are rising rapidly in value. For instance, copies of the first edition of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, in two volumes (Salisbury, 1766), were sold this year for from £80 to £100, while only four years ago the price ranged from £40 to £60. Mr. Slater, in his Introduction, points out that modern art works and the older works with highly-coloured plates, are at present in a state of very uncertain equilibrium. They will probably fall in value. With a few volumes of *Book Prices Current* before him, the book-lover can indulge in such speculations, and in comparisons of an extremely interesting kind to his heart's content. The present volume fully maintains the high character earned by its predecessors as an impartial and thoroughly trustworthy record, indispensable to all who have any dealings with books, whether as a matter of business or of pleasure.

* * *

STRUTT'S SPORTS AND PASTIMES OF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. A new edition, much enlarged and corrected. By J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A. 41 plates. London: *Methuen and Co.*, [1903]. 4to., pp. lv, 322. Price 21s. net.

Antiquaries have long been wishing for such an edition of the classic Strutt as Dr. Cox has now provided. The editor has not attempted—very wisely, we think—by bringing the book generally up to date, to turn it into a kind of encyclopædia of old and new games and sports. The work is still essentially the Strutt with which we are all familiar. The original arrangement has been followed, and most of Strutt's matter has been retained. But a few omissions have been made and some obvious mistakes corrected, while almost the whole of the chapter dealing with cricket, golf, tennis, football, and other ball games has been rewritten. In connection with these sports still popular, and with regard to archery, skating, wrestling, bowling, wolf and boar hunting, and early mystery and miracle plays, much new matter is given. Dr. Cox estimates that nearly a third of the book is new, the additions being easily distinguished by the small asterisk prefixed to each paragraph for which the editor is responsible. It is only necessary to turn to the chapter on "Games of Ball," or to the section on bowling, to understand how greatly the editor's additions enhance the value of the work. It is a little curious that Strutt, in the section on children's games, entirely ignores the ancient and ever-green game of knuckle-bones, otherwise known as "check-stones," "five-stones," "dibs," and "Jacks." Most of the original plates have been retained—we are sorry that any have been omitted—and a few new ones have been specially prepared for this edition. The frontispiece, a capital portrait of Joseph Strutt, taken from that in the National Portrait Gallery, is also new. When we add that there is an excellent index—indispensable in such a work—that the book is very well printed on good paper and is handsomely bound, and that though large it is commendably light in weight, it will be seen that both editor and publishers have combined to produce an almost ideal edition of a work which in its way is one of the classics of archaeology, and an indispensable

item in every antiquarian library. We have only one complaint to make, and that is of the omission of the date of publication from the title-page.

* * *

ST. ALBANS: THE CATHEDRAL AND SEE. Bell's "Cathedral Series." By the Rev. Thomas Perkins, M.A. With fifty illustrations. London: *George Bell and Sons*, 1903. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 117. Price 1s. 6d. net.

This is the latest addition to the admirably edited "Cathedral Series," the praise of which is in the mouth of all who travel either for pleasure or profit. The name of the author of *Amiens* and *Rouen* is a

PORTRAITURES OF JULIUS CÆSAR. By Frank J. Scott. 38 plates and 49 other portraits. London: *Longmans, Green and Co.*, 1903. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii, 185. Price 21s. net.

We infer that Mr. Scott is an American sculptor, who has travelled through Europe in search of portraits of the greatest of the Cæsars. His theme is certainly a worthy one, and he has clearly shown zeal in its pursuit, but as the subject is one of strict archæology we regret that Mr. Scott should have included in his handsomely got-up volume a quantity of irrelevant letterpress and not a few "portraits" of insignificant merit. The volume is so American that, with-



ARCADE ON NORTH SIDE OF NAVE.

guarantee that the work has been well done. The illustrations are, as usual, good and abundant. For the use of the block on this page we are indebted to the courtesy of the publishers. The work of the noble "restorer" comes in for some severe criticism, and we could almost wish it had been severer, for although the condition of the grand old abbey was undoubtedly sad before Lord Grimthorpe took it in hand, not a little of the work he carried out is simply deplorable. Apart from this controversial topic, Mr. Perkins's handbook, some of the material for which was collected by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting, can be warmly commended.

out exhibiting any marks of the truly valuable and well-trained thoroughness which characterizes much American research, it offends the reader, who has a right to be fastidious in a matter of connoisseurship, with its careless language—e.g., "portraits" for "portraits," and "histrionic" for "historical." But the serious complaint which we are bound to make is about the strange items which the author has thought fit to include. A full-page plate is given to a marble head at Edinburgh, which Mr. Scott himself labels as a "perniciously misleading type." Another plate shows a basalt bust at Berlin, which is said here to suggest "a Congo negro." Shades of Julius! And

two small prints of an "ideal head" by Ingres, and of a "carte-de-visite photograph I found in a shop at Blois, marked Julius Caesar," are disfigurements to the volume. On the other hand, we are glad to find a really notable collection of well-reproduced photographs of many authentic marbles, gems, and coins; and a few of Caesar's great contemporaries, notably Marius, here bear him company. With one complaint which Mr. Scott himself makes we should heartily sympathize, when he tells us that in seeking admission to some "manorial houses" in England he was received with scant courtesy, and that in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg he suffered from "a kind of Chinese exclusiveness." But we are tempted to believe that unfortunately Mr. Scott may not have approached the butlers or the custodians in the right way. Perhaps he blandly assured them, as he assures his readers, that "Anthony Trollope declares that the 'Commentaries' are the beginning of modern history," and, with us, they may have been suspicious of so surprising an assertion! We need only add that this volume is admirably printed.—W. H. D.

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THE GREATER EXODUS: AN IMPORTANT PENTATEUCHAL CRITICISM BASED ON THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MEXICO AND PERU. By J. Fitzgerald Lee. London: Elliot Stock, 1903. 8vo., pp. xii, 132. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Many and various attempts have been made to locate the original home of the Semitic race. This, the newest of them, is an ingenious attempt in favour of South America! To accomplish his purpose the author has travelled far and wide among the authorities—archaeological, ethnographical, historical, philological, and linguistic—gathering many "facts" wherewith to support his theory. That "the accepted notion of the age of our world" and "the existence of developed civilizations long before what Biblical students regard as the Adamic era" will have to be considerably altered and admitted are but details. This also applies to the novel suggestion that the "Greater Exodus" might well have taken "forty years," seeing that it was "the movement of a race from Mexico and Peru, up through North America, across the ice-floes of Behring's Straits, into Asia." Although Mr. Lee tells us he has consulted many learned authorities, he seems to have overlooked that veritable treasury of information for treatises of this kind—Frazer's *Golden Bough*. The work has been long out of print, but a copy may be found in most public libraries.

* * *

Bits from an Old Book-shop, by R. M. Williamson (London: Simpkin, Marshall), is a pretty booklet, price 6d. net, in which the author, an old bookseller, chats pleasantly, and with a certain attractive simplicity, about the buying and selling of books, and the pleasures that only bookmen know. Mr. Williamson says (p. 79) that the first circulating library in London was "in the Strand (1740), kept by a bookseller named 'Batho.'" We think that the name of the bookseller who first planted what Sir Anthony Absolute calls "an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge" in London was Wright, who opened a library in 1740 at 132, Strand. And Mr. Williamson is mistaken in stating (p. 101) that the

name of the author of the "Cheveley Novels" has never been disclosed. They were written by Mr. Valentine Durrant.

* * *

No. 16 of the "Hull Museum Publications," being the sixth *Quarterly Record of Additions*, by T. Sheppard, F.G.S., has reached us. It contains illustrated notes on mosaic pavements and other remains from the site of a very large Roman villa discovered some years ago at Lincoln, another iron treasure chest with an even more complicated lock than that illustrated in the October *Antiquary*, and other recent additions to the Hull Museum. The pamphlet is sold at the museum at the price of one penny. We have also received Part II. of Mr. G. A. Fothergill's *Sketch-Book*, with quaintly varied contents, including some letterpress on bygone Newcastle-on-Tyne; and the *Report of the Colchester Corporation Museum* for the year ended March 31, 1903, which chronicles good progress in the needed work of rearranging, cleaning, and mounting the specimens. A museum library has been started, and a representative collection of silver pennies selected from the great find of silver coins made at Colchester last year has been obtained. The museum committee and the curator are to be congratulated on the progress which has been made.

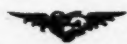
* * *

The *Burlington Magazine*, November, is full of good things. All glass collectors should see the plates of English eighteenth-century drinking-glasses illustrating a paper by Mr. Wynn Penny. An account of an exhibition at Birmingham of English eighteenth-century portraits is illustrated by a fine series of plates. Very striking are the illustrations from Japanese originals, including two delicately coloured plates, to Mr. Morrison's article on "Kikuchi Yosai." Another outstanding item is Mr. Pennell's article on "Whistler as Etcher and Lithographer," with illustrative specimens. "Tinder-boxes" and "Ancient Weapons of the Chase" are among the other contents of a most attractive number.

* * *

In the *Genealogical Magazine*, November, Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies writes on "Crest Coronets and Chapeaux," and Mr. C. M. Tenison on "Some Extinct Irish Baronetcies." An "Amateur Genealogist" unfolds an interesting tale of "How an Armorial Ancestry was Successfully Traced," and "G. A. S." has a paper on "George, Fifth Earl of Caithness." The frontispiece shows two good specimens of heraldic brasses. The *Architectural Review*, November, contains another chapter of the valuable study of "English Medieval Figure Sculpture," by Messrs. E. S. Prior and A. Gardner. There is also a capital paper by Mr. Halsey Ricardo on "Giulio Romano at Mantua," with thirteen fine illustrations. The other contributions are mostly of professional interest, and abound with good illustrations. We have also on our table *Fenland Notes and Queries*, October, containing, *inter alia*, a list of Lincolnshire Justices, 1693; the *American Antiquarian*, September and October; *Sale Prices*, October 31; and the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, October, with its usual interesting variety of contents, including a first instalment of the "Church Plate of Berkshire," and a note on Somerton

Church, Oxon, illustrated by two good plates showing the rood-screen and a stone sculpture of the rood inserted in an unfortunately exposed position in the north side of the tower.



Correspondence.

"BIBLIA CABALISTICA, OR THE CABALISTIC BIBLE."

TO THE EDITOR.

YOUR reviewer in the October *Antiquary* has so misunderstood the purport and contents of the above volume that I hope I may be allowed to remove such misconceptions as will naturally arise therefrom in the minds of your readers.

As pointed out in my Introduction, one of my chief objects was to show that "the symbolical meaning of numbers in Holy Scripture deserves more study and attention than it has received in recent times." This was the expressed opinion of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, a learned and judicious scholar, as all must admit. I endorse and expand this statement by numerous examples, such as the 153 fishes drawn to land by St. Peter, the 318 servants of Abraham, the great numbers of Daniel, 2,300, 1,335, 1,290, and the numbers of St. John in the Apocalypse—1,260 and 666, and many others. I point out, what is well known, that there was a Hebrew *gematria*, and also an early Christian one, and I give reasons to show that these numbers were not vain or idle figures of no special import, but, on the contrary, are mystical and cryptic numbers, dealing with the *arcana* of religious teaching and of religious hopes, and that they appear in various places of Holy Writ where they have not been expected or noticed.

There is much more ignorance than one would suppose, and that, too, among well-educated people, with reference to Biblical numbers. One would think that, for instance, the number of the Beast (666) would certainly be known wherever nine or ten educated people met for dinner or social intercourse, but my experience has shown the contrary; and once it was stamped on my mind in an amusing way, for, when all confessed their ignorance, one lady added this in extenuation: "Well, though I can't say I know the number of the Beast, I have often felt inclined to take it when cabby was not civil." *Tabula solvuntur risu*, and the subject changed. Surely, to give a little up-to-date light on the numbers of Scripture is not an unworthy object.

Another purpose of the *Cabalistic Bible* was to lay before the public an account of the later cabala of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with a bibliography of those works which had a Scriptural cabala in them. Such works are of the utmost rarity, and nine-tenths of my numerous Biblical examples were taken from books to be seen nowhere in this country except in my own library. I am a devoted bibliophile, but not a bibliotaph, and impart my treasures (as I think them) to the learned public willingly. The best authors of the new or later cabala come chiefly from the religious orders—viz., Benedictines, Capucins, Dominicans; but two devout

laymen, a doctor and a merchant, give a few examples, whilst a poor Lutheran village pastor comes out *facile princeps* with a cabalistic record which I verily believe will never be broken.

THE AUTHOR.

"JOCALÉ."

TO THE EDITOR.

In answer to the inquiry made in November (*ante*, p. 352) about the word "jocale," it may be pointed out that Ducange gives "jocale" as *theca reliquiarum*. "Jocalia" occurs in our cathedral statutes. The context shows the word means any jewelled plate or rings. Jocalia = joallia = monilia, gemmae, annuli aliaque hujus generis pretiosa.

JOHN L. DARBY.

The Deanery, Chester,
October 27, 1903.

TO THE EDITOR.

A well-known medieval Latin word, usually meaning a trinket or jewel—see Ducange. Our word *jewel* is derived from an old French word, *joel*, but whether that word be derived from *jocale*, or whether *jocale* be a Latinised form of the French word, is still a matter of dispute. See Skeat's and the New English Dictionaries under "Jewel."

J. T. FOWLER.

Durham,
November 8, 1903.

MISERERES.

TO THE EDITOR.

With the view of making as complete a list as possible of these most curious and interesting details of the art of the mediæval craftsmen, I shall be obliged if any of your readers who possess information on the subject would be good enough to assist me. From the frequent repetition of subjects, it would seem that the carvers worked from a set of models upon which they improved and elaborated as they would.

H. PHILIBERT FEASEY.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

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